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The Samoan Trouble.

Correspondence on the Subject Between Germany and America.

A CONFERENCE TO BE CALLED

Of the Three Great Powers Interested and a Settlement of the Trouble Will Be Attempted Without Resorting to War. The Six Protocols of the Conference of 1887 Made Public for the First Time.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The president has transmitted to congress the recent correspondence between Germany and the United States in relation to a renewal of the conference about Samoa, and the six protocols of the conference of 1887. In his formal letter of transmittal to the president, Secretary Bayard says that the governments of Germany and Great Britain have consented to the publication of these joint protocols. The agreement to consider the discussions of that conference confidential, the secretary says, has alone caused the papers now sent, to have been, up to this time, withheld from publication.

A telegram from Mr. Pendleton on February 1 informed the department that the reported action of the German consul, at Apia, who, against the protest of the British consul, had declared foreigners under martial law, was contrary to instructions and he had been rebuked, and that the German government would adhere strictly to treaty status. Mr. Pendleton added that this statement from the secretary of state for foreign affairs anticipated the representations Mr. Pendleton was instructed to make and he would therefore withhold them for the present.

The following note was sent by Secretary Bayard to Count Arco on February 1:

"MY DEAR COUNT ARCO—Referring to my note of yesterday I have now the pleasure to inform you that a telegram just received from Mr. Pendleton, at Berlin, states that the object of my instructions to him in reference to the declaration of martial law by the German consul at Apia had been anticipated and at the foreign office he had been informed that the assumption of the German consul at Apia was disavowed and that if it had been taken was regretted and rebuked by the German government. This was wholly in the line of the note verbale you read me this morning."

Prince Bismarck's letter to Count Arco, read by the latter to the secretary of state February 4, says:

"The present situation in Samoa regarding the interests of the three treaty powers render it necessary to renew the attempt to bring the future of those islands to an understanding. The position of the three treaty powers in the civilized world, makes it their duty to stop the bloody combat accompanied by barbarous customs of those not numerous tribes for whose welfare according to the judgement of the civilized world, it is a duty of the treaty powers to provide. Prince Bismarck, in consequence, considers it a duty of the participating governments to put an end by the agreement of the treaty powers, to the troubles which have originated in Samoa by restitution of peace among the Samoans themselves and so make an end of future bloodshed and the horrors of a civil war conducted with barbarous cruelty among the natives.

"The best remedy seems to be a resumption of the consultation which took place between the representatives of Germany, England and the United States in the year 1887 at Washington, and at that time adjourned without any possibility of their representative coming to any agreement. In consequence, I have been requested by Prince Bismarck to propose to you to resume with Germany and the British government the consultation regarding the Samoan question. The last conference took place at Washington. According to the equal rights of treaty powers it seems proper that the place for the negotiations should change in regular turn. Based upon this opinion I am directed to invite the government of the United States to a conference regarding Samoa to take place at Berlin, and a similar invitation has been sent to the British government. I am also directed to declare that any supposition that Germany would not feel satisfied with a neutral position or the Samoan islands, is unfounded. As we have already declared in the last conference of 1887 it is neither our intention to put in question the independence of the island group nor the equal rights of the treaty powers. We simply desire to create a condition which offers permanent security for bringing to an end bloodshed and decapitation, and which grants permanent safety to the commercial interests of the three treaty powers in Samoa."

Mr. Bayard's letter to Count Arco says:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5. }

"SIR—The president having been made acquainted fully with the tenor of the instructions received by you from Prince Bismarck, and read by you yesterday for my transcription, he requested me to say that he fully shares in the desire expressed by the prince chancellor to bring the blessing of peace and order to the remote and feeble community of semi-civilized people inhabiting the Island of Samoa, and that he clearly recognizes the duty of the powerful nation of Christendom, to deal with these people in a spirit of magnanimity and benevolence. On behalf of the United States government, the president instructs me to express his acceptance of the proposal of the government of Germany to resume the consultations held in this city between the representatives of the United States, Germany and Great Britain, which was suspended on the 26th day of July, 1887, such consultation to be renewed as it was undertaken, for the purpose of establishing peace and an orderly stable government in the Samoan islands, on the basis of their recognized independence, and the equal rights of the three treaty powers.

"The resumption of such conference as it is now proposed by Prince Bismarck, upon the general lines advanced by each of the three powers, as set forth in the protocols of the conference as far as it has progressed and embracing certain points of agreement, appears to present a hopeful prospect for securing the welfare of the Samoan people and such a neutralization of territorial jurisdiction as will prevent preponderant control by any nation and secure equal rights of commerce and navigation to all. The sooner this conference can be resumed the better, and in view of the late deplorable scenes of bloodshed which have been exhibited upon Samoan soil, entailing deep, regrettable loss to Germany, it appears to be essential that a truce should be forthwith proclaimed, and further armed action should be arrested. A contention of arms by such a scanty band as the Samoans, against the vast armaments of Germany has, of course, but one result, assured in advance, and would be manifestly futile. There is no feature of equality in such a struggle.

"As the assurance of Prince Bismarck that the pacification of the Samoan group and the occupation of a neutral position are his only objects, is as frankly accepted by the United States as it is tendered by Germany, it is suggested, in furtherance of the desired result of the conference, that instructions to suspend belligerent action and await the action of such conference, should at once be telegraphed to their respective officers in Samoa, by the three treaty powers. To continue to prosecute a war of destruction and reprisal, even upon admitted provocation would surely not consist with the objects of any of the three powers. It is hoped, therefore, that orders of the nature indicated will be forwarded to Samoa without delay. The announcement of the conference between the treaty powers, it is confidently expected, will at once cause a cessation of hostilities among the natives, and their speedy election of a king would certainly be a long step towards harmony. Except as the condition may be changed by a free election of a king by the natives, it is deemed essential that the affairs in Samoa should remain in statu quo pending the conference.

"If we may indulge the hope which the adoption of suggestions promises for a successful issue of the conference, the government of the United States will at once take steps to be properly represented at the meeting of such conference in Berlin. The statement you read to me, as emanating from the German consul at Samoa, in which he finds fault with the conduct of Capt. Leary of the "Nipsic," and of Mr. Blacklock, the United States consul as violative of the instructions of this government to maintain an impartial attitude in the conflicts in Samoa, do not appear to be substantiated by an averment of any personal knowledge of the facts, but must have been based upon information and belief only, or are reported at second-hand and must be classed as merely hearsay evidence. These conflicting statements of the German consul will be brought to the attention of Capt. Leary and Mr. Blacklock, and their reply will be communicated. Much allowance must be made for the excitement prevailing in Samoa, which is not favorable to accuracy or moderation of statement, especially of those concerned as actors.
T. F. BAYARD."

The protocols of the conference between the United States, Germany and England, which began at Washington, July 25, 1887, shows that at the first meeting a memorandum was submitted on behalf of the United States. It provided for the independence and autonomy of the kingdom of the Island of Samoa, for a native king and respect for native customs and traditions. It further provided for a constitution; also, that the foreign consuls should retain criminal jurisdiction over their countrymen, and that each of the treaty powers could alternately keep a man-of-war in Samoan waters four months in each year. The German minister said that Malietoa had notoriously violated his treaty obligations; that the Samoans are incapable of maintaining peace and order, and, therefore, he suggested an adviser to the king; this adviser "to act as the mandatory of the three powers." He acknowledged absolute equality of treatment in respect of commerce navigation, jurisdiction and all other matters. The British minister favored an international land court, and an unaltered consular jurisdiction, as Malietoa and Tamasese were then at war.

At the conference on July 2, Mr. Bayard said he understood that all agreed upon the following point: "That there should be no annexation of the islands by any treaty powers; that the independence of the islands was to be preserved with equal right of commerce and negotiation for the subjects of the treaty powers; that the native government was to be established and assisted to maintain itself; that the present jurisdiction of consuls over their own countrymen should be preserved; that the present treaties be maintained so far as the rights of the three powers under them were concerned; that means for the raising of revenue for support of the government should be devised, and the question of taxing foreigners should be established to settle titles, etc."

Mr. Bayard said that Germany and Great Britain proposed that there should be only a king and a council of chiefs. The United States would support a king, a council of chiefs, and a legislative assembly, composed of representatives elected by the people of the islands.

The German minister said if there was such a legislative assembly as Mr. Bayard proposed, it should have a consultative and not a deciding vote and with this understanding he was not opposed to such an assembly.

Mr. Bayard said that there were some other points in which the propositions of the powers did not run so closely together. The first was as to kingship. The United States in view of exisiting treaties and declaration made by consuls, had proposed the continued recognization of Malietoa Laupepa as king and of Tamasese as vice king.

The British and German governments proposed a new election. In this, for the sake of coming to an agreement, he was disposed to concern. The customs of the Samoans should prevail in it and the result of the election should be announced to and declared by the three consuls, who should not otherwise participate in the proceedings.

Mr. Bayard said his proposal to let Malietoa remain as king had been objected to by German and Great Britain. The German minister asked whether the newly elected king should not be approved by the powers. Mr. Bayard thought not.

The German minister said people might nominate the king and the powers confirm him. Mr. Bayard objected to this on the ground that this would virtually give the powers the choice of a king. Mr. Bayard said that there had been a proposition from Germany which had met with a certain degree of recognition from Great Britain, that the power having the greatest present commercial interest should exercise a preponderating influence. To that he, Mr. Bayard, would object.

At the conference on July 9, the land commission proposed by Mr. West was discussed. Mr. Bayard opposed it as embarrassing the court. The German minister coincided with Mr. West.

At the fourth conference held July 16, the German minister said that Mr. Bayard had stated that if the German plan were followed, it would result eventually in converting the islands into a German possession.

Mr. Bayard replied that he had understood the proposition of the British minister to be that the three government's should alternate in the appointment of the mandatary, but that in consideration of its greatest interest Germany should have the first five years. He thought that the recognition of a preponderance of interest would weaken the neutrality of the island. The German minister said that Mr. Bayard's plan for a co-operation of the three powers had been tried in the municipal board of Apia and had proved a failure there. He quoted from the report of Mr. Thurston as follows: "The great object of a Samoan party when seeking to gain an ascendency is to intrigue for foreign support, and hence much of the trouble has arisen."

The co-operation of the two other powers, the minister said with the power having the predominating interest would best bring about the result that all desired.

On July 21 the fifth conference was held. The land title court was discussed at great length, and during the discussion the question of control came up again. Mr. Bayard asked if he expressed the views of the British minister when he said that the mandatory scheme did not involve the recognition of any preponderance of interests which he thought ought not to be taken into account in dealing with the matters before the conference.

"Certainly," said Mr. West.

The German minister interposed the objected that he could not allow the adoption of a plan which would at any time throw the control of the islands into the hands of either of the two countries whose interests were less than those of Germany.

Mr. Bayard said that the proposed land commission was the corner stone of the arrangement, but in the plan proposed by Germany, the preponderance of interests were to be made the beginning and the middle and the end of the whole thing. Mr. West said that he could not see it in that way.

At the conference on July 26, the German minister read a paper, in which he defined the meaning of the memorandum read at the second conference to be that Germany having the largest interest in Samoa, she claims to be instructed by the other two powers to exercise the efficient control there as well for her own interests, as for those of Great Britain and the United States.

Mr. Bayard asserted that the plan of the German minister was a foreign autocratic government based on merchantile interests. Mr. Bayard favored an adjournment until the autumn, in order to give the governments of Germany and Great Britain time to consider the protocols.

A MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION.

Stevenson's Brewery in New York City Considerably Shaken Up.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—About 5:30 yesterday evening Stevenson's brewery at Fortieth street and Tenth avenue, was shaken up, and nearly every window for a block in all directions broken, by a terrific explosion, the shock of which was felt all over the city. The fire department and police reserves were called to the spot, but it was only after a long search that the origin of the explosion was traced. It was found that a dynamite bomb or something of the kind had exploded in one of the coal shutes of the brewery, breaking through a two foot stone wall and demolishing the shute and the stone work all around it. The building itself was intact except the windows and the only damage to other buildings was in broken glass. The occupants of tenements surrounding the brewery were very much frightened, and several women suffered from shock but no one was seriously injured.

No fragments of a bomb nor anything to indicate the nature of the explosion could be found, but a number of pieces of tin, which nobody could account for, were picked up in a tenement opposite the brewery. The shock upset a stove in a tenement a block away and a small fire resulted, which was soon controlled by the firemen. The explosion occurred just as the brewery was closing up, and Mr. Stevenson and his employer think they had a lucky escape. There was a boycott on Stevenson's ale for a long time, due to allegations that non-union wages were being paid, but Stevenson's own men did not join in it and stuck by him until the boycott was declared unjust and was removed. Whether these facts have any connection with the explosion is not known.

A KENTUCKY EXECUTION.

James Ross Hanged at Brandeburg for the Murder of Benedict Rhodes.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 9.—James Ross, colored, was hanged at 6:30 a. m. at Brandeburg, Meade county, thirty miles below this city, for the murder on April 6 last, of Mr. Benedict Rhodes, a wealthy batchelor. Robbery was the motive.

Ross met his fate with outward composure. He said nothing from the scaffold, but left a letter with his attorney, confessing his crime. He pleaded guilty at the trial of his case, and his last communication does not shed additional light.

Libby Prison in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The syndicate which proposes to bring Libby prison from Richmond, Va., to this city, has at last found an available site for it. Ever since the new company took the project in hand it has been in constant negotiations with the owners of property in various parts of the city. The owners, as soon as they learned who were bidding, raised the figures. A piece of land 200 by 200 feet is required. John D. Jennings has given a ninety-nine-year lease of 300 feet on the east side of Wabash avenue, just north of Sixteenth street. The terms of the lease are withheld, but it is said that the valuation is a low one.

Contest in West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 9.—There was one ballot taken in joint assembly for United States senator and resulted: Goff, 39; Kenna, 38; Carr, 7; 4 scattering; necessary to a choice, 42.

Appropriation Bills.

The Senate Committee Agrees to Report on Two of Them.

NAVAL AND FORTIFICATIONS

Active Steps Being Taken to Increase Our Navy and Build Better Coast Defenses. The Riots at Chin-Kiang-Foo—Other Information From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The senate committee on appropriations has agreed to reports on two of the appropriation bills now pending—the naval bill and the fortifications bill. The naval bill was increased by the senate committee in the following items: Electrics lights on vessels, $66,200; construction and steel machinery of new cruisers, $1,500,000; armament of new cruisers, $1,400,000.

The aggregate of the bill was reduced in the following items: Bureau of provisions and clothing, $17,135; bureau of construction and repair, $100,000; transportation, $2,500. The committee inserted a new provision directing the construction of two steel cruisers or gunboats of 800 to 1,200 tons displacement, the aggregate cost not including armament to be $700,000; for one steel cruiser of about 2,000 tons displacement to cost $700,000; and for one ram for harbor defense of the type approved by the naval advisory board of 1881. Bill as it passed the house, $20,000,010; as reported to the senate, $22,855,575; estimates, $26,767,278.

The fortifications bill was increased by the senate committee in the following items: Plans for fortification, $5,000; torpedoes for harbor defense, sub-marine mines, etc., $200,000; machine guns, musket calibre, $20,000; manufacturing caissons, battery wagons and forges, for field guns, $43,274; instruments, etc., for annual heavy artillery practice, $20,000. The committee reduced the bill in the following item: For testing one ten-inch wire wound gun and one twelve-inch steel hoop gun, $67,000.

The committee inserted a provision that expenditures shall be made under the direction of the board of ordinance and fortification created last year; also, that all the material purchased shall be of domestic manufacture.

Senate and House Proceedings.

In the senate the naval and fortifications appropriation bill were reported. Several district bills were passed. A number of resolutions were agreed to. The house bill to quiet titles on the Des Moines river lands was debated and passed. The legislative appropriation bill was considered. A message from the president on Samoan affairs was read and a number of private pension bills passed. At 5:30 p. m. the senate adjourned.

In the house, after unimportant business, the army appropriation bill was considered and passed. The agricultural appropriation bill was also passed. At 5 p. m. the house took a recess till 7:30 p. m., the night session being devoted to private pension bills.

The Riots in China.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The state department several days ago received a dispatch from Consul General Kennedy at Shanghai, which contained advices of a riot at Ching-Kiang-Foo, China, similar to the story recently reported in the cable dispatch from Shanghai. No later advices have been received at the department from Consul General Kennedy and it is thought that peace and quiet have been restored at Ching-Kiang-Foo.

A Republican Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Feb 9. A caucus of Republican senators was held to determine what date should be fixed for the consideration of the Chandler resolution for the investigation of Louisiana election outrages. No conclusion was reached and another caucus will be held in the near future. It was determined to take up the report on the Washington county, Texas, election outrages next Monday. The territorial bill was not discussed.

Latest From Hayti.

NEW YORK, Feb 9.—Advices by the steamer Ozama which arrived from Hayti to-day are to the effect that Gen. Hyppolite was on January 30 formally saluted by the United States steamer Atlanta while he was being rowed to that vessel in a small boat. Minister Preston announced to-day that he had received a dispatch informing him that the British and French governments had officially recognized Gen. Legitime as the president of the Haytian republic.

Another Trusted Man Gone Wrong.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—A. S. Gookin, cashier of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad company, is reported to have absconded to Canada with from $50,000 to $70,000 of the company's money. Three days ago Mr. Gookin failed to appear at the company's offices, 71 Broadway, and an examination of his books resulted in the discovery of the defalcation. Mr. Walter Marcus, the assistant cashier, was at once placed in charge of the cashier's office.

A Fatal Runaway.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—Yesterday afternoon a fire engine going to a fire frightened a horse hitched to a wagon owned by M. Ward, of 315 South Twenty-second street. Ward was thrown from the wagon and probably fatally injured. Maggie Brown, aged six years, was run over and instantly killed. Charles Hallis and Miss Annie McGinnis was run over and seriously injured.

Moore's Embezzlement.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 9.—It is stated that the experts examining the books of defaulting County Clerk Sullivan have thus far discovered a deficiency of $45,000 in the trust funds belonging to the estates deposited with the clerk. Sullivan's bond was for only $25,000, and it now seems doubtful if his three bondsmen are worth even half that amount.

White Cap Warnings.

ONANCOCK, Va., Feb. 9.—Notices have been posted at the postoffices in Franklin City and on Chincoteague Island, warning certain people to mend their moral, and signed by the White Caps. Several persons have been whipped at Chincoteague Island.

THE WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL.

Program of the Exercises to be Held in New York City Next April.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—A meeting of the plan and scope committee on the centennial of Washington's inauguration was held Thursday afternoon. It was decided that troops from the regular army should conduct the president from the foot of Wall street to the Equitable building on April 29. The naval display in the morning and the reception given to the president and all the commissioners from the different states would represent the national aspect of the celebration, as the militia, on the next day, the 30th, would represent the city and the states.

The committee also decided that the committees on general government and transportation should have charge of the president from Washington to Elizabeth, the committee on navy from Elizabeth to Wall street, the committee on states from the foot of Wall street to the reception in the Equitable building, and afterwards to the public reception in the city hall, and the entertainment committee until the afternoon. On Tuesday morning the committee on states will escort the president to the services in St. Paul's church where he will be taken charge of by the St. Paul's church committee.

The committee on literary exercises will conduct the president from St. Paul's church to the steps of the sub-treasury. The president will then be turned over to the army committee, who will have charge of him during the military parade and turn him over to the entertainment committee in the afternoon. The army committee will also have charge of the president the next day, on the occasion of the industrial parade.

The State of Trade.

Comments About the Present Condition of Business

ACCORDING TO R. G. DUN & CO.

Colder Weather Causes the Price of Commodities to Advance Slightly, But It is Believed to Be Only Temporary—Quotations Compared—Failures of the Past Week.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review of trade says: The average price of commodities has taken a turn upward, the advance has been about one per cent. A change for the better in this respect is usually a favorable indication for the future, but in this instance the temporary influence of a change of weather must be remembered. The speculative markets are mixed, some weaker and others stronger. Pork has declined half a dollar per barrel, lard a fraction, and hogs fifteen cents per 100 pounds, and these movements are in accord with a decline of half a cent in corn and a cent in oats. But wheat has risen two and one-fourth cents, with reports of stronger feelings from the west.

The iron trade is thought by some to have touched bottom. The Thomas Iron company has named $15.50 as its contract price for grey forge, which is called equal to $15 for southern iron. Some southern sellers have withdrawn from the market and except for Bessemer pig no further depression in price appears but of that grade considerable sales are reported $15 by manufacturers who had taken larger stocks than they are able to use with profit. No change appears in rails. Coal is phenomenally dull and many colleries are stopping. The mines at Pittsburg have resumed and the coke strike has been abandoned. In minor metals there is little change but the syndicate's stock of foreign copper increased 1,500 tons in January.

The noteworthy feature in reports from interior towns is that all record some complaint as to collections, one city reports "no improvement," another, "rather poor," and others, "somewhat dull" or "decidedly slow."

The stock market has been stronger, with an advance of about $1 per share. A general change in tone has come, for the final decision of Judge Brewer adverse to the Iowa railroads is of consequence not only to them, but to others which have hoped that the principles of his earlier decision would shield them against state enactments.

Business failures during the last seven days number for the United States 273; Canada, 30, total 303; as compared with 332 last week and 289 for the corresponding week of last year.

A Panic in a Tenement House.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9. The tenants of the four story brick flat house No. 110 East One-Hundred-and-Ninth street were panic stricken by an alarm of fire given by one of their number at an early hour this morning, and all awakened to find their apartments full of smoke. There were twenty-three persons in all in the building, but they reached the street in safety, mostly in their night clothes. There was no time to save anything. The fire was discovered on the third floor about 5 o'clock and burned up through the elevator and air shafts with the fury of a furnace. The two upper floors were gutted and the remaining portion of the building deluged with water. The total loss will reach between $6,000 and $10,000; partly insured.

Builder of the Monitor's Engines Dead.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9. Cornelius H. De Lamater, builder of the engines for the original Ericsson Monitor and the founder of the De Lamater iron works, died Thursday night of pneumonia after a brief illness. He leaves a widow and six children.

A Condemned Murderer Escapes.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 9.—Charles Smith, the Cannelton, Ind., murderer, condemned to be hanged on March 22, made his escape from the jail here last night. One thousand dollars has been offered for his capture.

Tariff Reformers to Meet in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9. The American Tariff Reform league of this city has issued a call for a National convention to be held in Chicago February 19, 20 and 21, 1889, of all those who are interested in tariff reform.

Ohio State Finances.

A Recent Rumor Proves to Be Unfounded.

THEY ARE IN GOOD SHAPE.

A Legislative Resolution Brings Out Some Facts About the Receipts and Expenditures, Together With the Amount Now on Hand.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 9.—For the past week there has been rumors that the finances of Ohio were in a bad condition, and that taxes had been anticipated to the extent of $400,000. This was flatly denied by the state officials. Yesterday Representative Boston G. Young introduced the following resolution in the house:

"WHEREAS, It has been reported that the state finances are in an embarrassed condition, and it is alleged that a large deficiency exists in the general revenue fund of the state, and,

"WHEREAS, It is important that the general assembly of the state of Ohio be placed in possession of all the facts tending to show the exact present condition of the state treasury so that it may proceed knowingly and intelligently in making the appropriations, therefore,

"RESOLVED, That the auditor of state is hereby directed and instructed to transmit to this house on or before the 20th day of February, 1889, the exact condition of the state treasury and of each of the different funds therein; to wit: the amount of money in the general revenue fund, and all the liabilities against the same; the amount of money in the sinking fund, and whether or not the same is in actual money or in securities and evidences of indebtedness, if any part of said fund is in anything else than actual cash, then what that part of said fund which is not in actual cash consists of, and when the same was placed in said fund, third, the amount and condition of the common school fund, and whether the assets therein are actual money, if not in what such assets consist; also to report the dates and in totals of money that has been advanced by the counties in the state on the February settlement upon his drafts for each of the revenue funds."

As soon as the house met in the afternoon, on motion of Mr. Cope, Republican, chairman of the finance committee, Mr. Young's resolution was taken up and adopted without a dissenting vote. The resolution was promptly certified to and sent to the auditor of state.

The resolution required a report "on or before the 20th inst.," but as it happened the state auditor was prepared for this resolution, and submitted his report in compliance with the resolution in about thirty minutes.

Speaker Lampson promptly handed down the report, which was read to the house. It is as follows:

"AUDITOR OF STATE'S OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 9, 1889. }

"To the House of Representatives:

"GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the terms and provisions of house resolution No. 65, offered by Boston G. Young, and this day adopted, I have the honor to report that there is in the general revenue fund in actual cash money, subject to draft $102,908.57.

"That there remains yet to be collected from the several county treasurers upon the December payment of taxes, and from other sources, for the general revenue fund, the sum of about $750,000. Total cash on hand, and cash to be collected as above, $852,908.57.

"Liabilities—The total liability of the general revenue fund on account of unpaid appropriations, is $284,350.85.

"In addition to the foregoing there will be such further liabilities to be paid out of the general revenue fund, after February 15, 1889, as may be created by appropriations made by your body.

"Sinking fund—The amount of money in the sinking fund in actual cash is $7,981.11.

There is due and payable from the county treasurers of the state for the sinking fund, from collections already made by them, about $350,000. Against which they will be entitled on settlements to credits for interest due on irreducible debt amounting to about $250,000, leaving a net surplus on February settlement of about $110,000.

"There are no liabilities against this fund maturing until next July 1, at which time there will have to be paid from it, of the funded debt $250,000; interest on funded debt, $15,600; total, $265,600.

"To meet these liabilities there will be due and payable from the county treasurer upon the February settlement, as shown above, $110,000 from the county treasurers upon next June's collection of taxes, about $431,000, making the total amount of money in the sinking fund July 1, 1889, $541,000, against which the total liabilities are as shown above, $294,000, leaving the surplus in sinking fund July 1, 1889, $248,400.

"State common school fund.—There is now in the state common school fund, in actual cash money, $95,431.02. Against this fund there are no liabilities whatever, except those created by your recent appropriation, to meet which the incoming revenues for that fund will be more than sufficient.

"In further compliance with your resolution I have the honor to report that advance drafts on the county treasurers of the state for taxes due and payable December 20 last, have been drawn in amounts and at dates as follows:

"To the credit of the general revenue fund:	
October 15, 1888	$50,000
November 9, 1888	50,000
November 16, 1888	200,000
December 10, 1888	10,000
December 11, 1888	100,000
December 17, 1888	20,000
January 9, 1889	120,000
Total	$550,000
"To the credit of the sinking fund:	
November 15, 1888	$10,000
December 1, 1888	5,000
December 17, 1888	60,000
Total	$75,000

"The foregoing answers, I believe, all the inquiries made by your resolution. It affords me pleasure, in submitting this report, to call your attention to the fact that the financial condition of the state is far better than it has been at any time since January, 1886, and to suggest that if the general assembly will but exercise the same commendable economy that characterized their appropriations during their last session, the state will have almost entirely recovered, by the end of the present year, from the deplorable condition of bankruptcy in which it was found at the close of Governor Hoadly's administration. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"E. W. POE, Auditor of State."

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Fire in the Madrid Military Hospital. Other Foreign Notes.

MADRID, Feb. 9.—A fire in the military hospital here caused panic among the patients, 430 of whom were undergoing treatment in that institution. The doctors and nurses, however, stuck pluckily to their posts and succeeded in removing all the inmates in safety.

The governor of Madrid especially distinguished himself in the work of rescue, carrying several patients, suffering from contagious diseases, to the military barracks near by. A wing of the hospital was wholly consumed before the flames were controlled. No deaths among the patients resulted from the exposure to which they were subjected while being removed.

And the End Is Not Yet.

LONDON, Feb 9. The troubles of the French cabinet are by no means over yet. Boulangism proves too great a bete noir for some of the ministry, and rather than cope with it in what they consider a losing struggle they will resign. Further resignations are expected shortly, the general impression being that the members so inclined are merely retaining their portfolios until M. Floquet can determine suitable successors for them.

Arms Stolen.

DUBLIN, Feb 9.—Thursday night, while the jail at Downpatrick was guarded by soldiers and police, the jail armory was entered by unknown persons and all the carbines were stolen.

Rich Gift to the German Empress.

LONDON, Feb. 9. It is announced that the late Duchess of Galliera bequeathed to the Empress Frederick, of Germany, all the pearls and precious stones in her possession.

Kuhn En Route to America.

LONDON, Feb. 9 Kuhn, charged with having murdered a man in Wisconsin, has been handed over to the United States authorities and started for New York Thursday.

Foreign Notes.

Count William Bismarck has been appointed president of the Province of Hanover.

King Humbert has signed a decree, authorizing the formation of a National museum of antiquities at Rome.

Summons have been served upon Mr. William O'Brien, who is now in Clonmel jail, for the speeches which he made at Kenmare.

The budget committee of the Russian diet adopted the bill increasing the emperor's dotation. Herren Virchow and Richter dissented.

Gen. Boulanger is about to proceed in the civil courts with his suit for divorce. There is every chance of his succeeding in his case in Paris.

It is now denied that the duke of Aosta's son, Emmanuel, is to marry the Archduchess Margaret, of Austria, the daughter of Archduke Charles Louis.

A cable dispatch from Spain announces that Gen. Salamanca, who has been appointed governor general of Cuba, will leave Spain for Cuba on the 20th inst.

The Dublin Express states that Mr. Parnell's health is very precarious and that the carriage of his physician is often seen at the door of his villa at Streatham, from whence the Irish leader seldom emerges of late.

Some of the most noted Radical leaders will address the meeting to be held in Hyde park on Sunday. Elaborate preparations have been made for the event, and Mr. William Saunders, Charles Bradlaugh and others are expected to speak.

Gone to Canada.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—Henry Dieckmann, a prominent member of the Merchants' exchange is said to have fled to Canada, leaving a shortage of $50,000. His sudden flight was brought about by the instituting of a suit for $30,000 against him by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Wilhemina Meyer, who will lose the bulk of the $50,000 Dieckmann is short.

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Honesty Richly Rewarded.

"I think I've found the most generous woman in New York," said a Maiden lane diamond merchant to a friend in the Astor house rotunda the other day.

"Proceed with your story," replied the other, resting his elbow on the polished bar.

"Ted, my little office boy," the merchant continued, "found a lady's pocketbook the other day. It contained about $100 in cash and several valuable papers—valuable to the owner, I mean. He picked it up near the door of my store, but as no one saw him do it he could easily have kept the money without any one being aware of the fact. It must have been quite a temptation to the little chap, for he only earns $2.50 a week and his folks are very poor. But he brought it right in to me like a little man. I watched the papers, but it was not advertised. Several days passed and I had begun to think of giving the book back to the finder, when I learned from a friend that a wealthy lady customer of mine who lives in Fifth avenue had suffered a loss of this kind. I sent Ted up with the purse. Sure enough, it was hers. When he had explained how he found it she became demonstrative over the honest way he had acted. She patted his head and declared that it did her good to know that there really was one honest boy in New York. 'You'll not go unrewarded, either,' she added. 'Just come with me.' He went with her into an adjoining room, and then what do you suppose she gave him as a reward?"

"Oh, $10, perhaps," returned the friend.

The diamond man smiled. "The reward she gave him," he added, "was a big piece of huckleberry pie—simply that and nothing more."—New York Tribune.

Good Advice to Young Journalists.

In Petroleum V. Nasby's (Mr. Locke's) fine office in Toledo one day I a short time ago made the remark that the newspaper field was overcrowded—too many papers and too many writers. Nasby converted me to another way of thinking.

"An exchange editor," Mr. Locke said, "sifts over a pile of perhaps 100 papers. One after another he discards them without opening at all. He knows there is nothing in them he cares to see. Out of the 100 he carefully looks over five, six or ten.

"Put all the papers in the United States in one big pile," he continued, "pick them over as the exchange man did, and it will amaze you to see how many sickly, abortive publications exist. If well trained and energetic young men among legitimate newspaper workers were to take hold of such sheets and learn that the big cities are not all of this world they could become independent, respected and useful citizens almost in a day."

I call to mind a young man who worked eighteen hours a day on a western New York daily about two years ago as a police reporter. He acted on the Nasby principle, and is now a local power in running a weekly newspaper in one of the eastern states. His example could be safely followed by at least 500 impecunious people in the city of New York today. —McDonald in Buffalo Express.

A Photographic Problem.

Will a clear atmosphere produce a better photograph than a hazy climate? That's the question hanging on the lips of every man you meet, and the strangest part is that they all believe it. There was some truth in the statement a dozen years ago, but now, owing to the instantaneous process, requiring a second's exposure, the density of the atmosphere surroundings has no influence. No, the secret lies in the pencil of the retoucher, which glides rapidly over a negative, eradicating blotches, blemishes, wrinkles and moles on the faces of women. By the same means young men with a weak growth of hair on the face have mustaches filled out until the countenance almost escapes recognition. The power of the retoucher is great, and as one case in question I will mention the portrait of a child taken as Puck. In the negative you could see only a stick held across the knee. The retoucher introduced a couple of pencil holders with crayons, which he had to build up by a process a thousand times more tedious than steel etching. Photography is losing its mechanical cast every day and taking on the accessories of art, which I am convinced will some day leave the portrait painter without a profession.—Globe Democrat.

Typewriters in Siam.

Prince Devawongse is evidently a thrifty soul, and has an eye very wide open for the main chance. While he was in London he bought a typewriter of American manufacture, and he was so well pleased with it that he thinks of introducing the machine in his own country. Writing the Siamese language is very laborious business, and typewriters would be appreciated by the commercial classes there if the machine can only be made so as to write in the native tongue. A representative of the manufacturers of the machine purchased by the prince in London called at the Fifth Avenue hotel this morning and had a long conference with the prince's secretary upon the subject. The language spoken by the Siamese not only has eighty-four letters in the alphabet, but the line is divided into four different spaces, which must be observed in writing, just as by Europeans in stenography. Whether the typewriter can be made to fill the requirements in this sort of writing is now the problem, and if it can be successfully done the prince will doubtless have a large number sent over.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Alleged Suicide of Scorpions.

Professor A. G. Bourne has made a number of experiments on three species of scorpions found at Madras, with the object of determining whether the popular notion that scorpions can commit suicide is true. He finds that it is undoubtedly physically impossible for a scorpion to sting itself in a vulnerable place, and when one is placed in very unpleasant circumstances it not unfrequently lashes its tail about and causes actual penetration of the sting. But the poison of a scorpion is quite powerless to kill the same individual or another of the same or even of another species. Two scorpions, when fighting, repeatedly sting one another with little, if any, effect, the stronger killing the weaker by tearing it to pieces. The poison may be pressed out of the sting with the fingers or a pair of forceps, when it is found to be of a milky white fluid with a very pungent smell resembling that of formic acid.—Scientific American.

AT FULL SPEED.

RATES OF MOTION OF THINGS CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL.

A Seventh Rate Star Travels Two Hundred Miles Per Second—Railway Train's Slow Pace—Speed of Thought—Travel of Tides—Electricity.

The radical origin of speed seems to be in the direction of extending, increasing, doing well, having room. There could not well be a more striking illustration of these last phases of the word than 1830 Groombridge tearing headlong through space at the rate of 200 miles in a second. Quite a seventh rate star, too, although the best on record so far. It is a speed which goes as much beyond the grasp of imagination as it outstrips the swiftness of our nerve messages, which only do a trifle of the twelfth of a mile in the same time. The only way to get some idea of No. 1830's gait of going is to go to work somewhat thus: The fastest running now made by English railways is perhaps the Great Northern's 105 miles from Grantham in 118 minutes; but trains have been driven 100 miles an hour, double it, and we cover in an hour what this particular but by no means bright star does in a second. Then we must multiply the 200 miles an hour velocity by sixty, and then again increase that sixty fold more before we come up with 1830 Groombridge. He goes 988 times as fast as sound, [illegible] times faster than a poor Martini-Henry bullet, and he can give the sun (in his journey toward Hercules) 195 miles a second and lick easily. One begins to feel sorry for the sun worshipers.

SOMETHING SLOW.

It is a relief, after this, to think of something slow, such as a French express or the creeping of the blood corpuscles through the capillaries of the retina, where they give those curious specters that at times annoy good sight: it takes them an hour to move a foot. Snails are race horses to this, doing six good, long paces in the same time. Burckhardt's best camels of the Hedjaz took ten hours to cover 111 miles. After all is said and done, lost and won, the speed of "the boat race" is but some thirteen miles an hour; a common house fly in its sauntering flight goes a third faster. A drop of rain falls at the rate of twelve yards a second, and a man can throw a stone at the rate of about thirty-six miles an hour. As quick as thought is a well worn old saying, but that may mean but a jog trot old gait, too—witness the legendary Scot who was told a joke in the coach at Berwick, and when he got to Nottingham slapped his leg in triumph and said, "I hae it noo!" "At the rate of a hunt" was a phrase of our forefathers, generally used in a bad sense, though, of things that were going wrong. But what can a horse do, after all—some forty miles an hour for short distances; and such names as Eclipse and Flying Childers were given before the Scotch limited or the Wild Irishman were dreamed of.

A greyhound can go at the rate of about fifty-seven miles an hour. Four carrier pigeons of Count Karoly's flew from Pesth to Paris in 1884 at the rate of 111 miles an hour, kept up for seven hours; but swallows are computed to do 150 and swifts as much as 200. Ariel, who rode upon the curled clouds and drank the air before him, might be mentioned here, and that—perhaps it was no more than a threat of putting a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes—was dangerously near the later discovered crime of [illegible] respect to the equator, which takes twenty-four hours, at 1,040 miles an hour, to every turn. In a very high old astrological time the brag might have brought that "tricky spirit" within the blasphemy laws. Tides do not give landlubbers, or sailors either, a very high notion of speed, but Whewell has calculated that in the North Pacific the tide commotion travels at the considerable rate of 1,800 miles an hour, while a surface tempest wave moves but fifty. But the commotion of a proper earthquake, like that of Granada in December, 1884, beats the tides hollow. The shock reached Greenwich in seven minutes, being some 8,840 miles an hour.

HOW SOUND TRAVELS.

An American ice yacht will skim along at [illegible] miles an hour, just beating the [illegible] the [illegible] to the [illegible] Sound, which travels but some 1,110 feet in a second [illegible] temperature, [illegible] along [illegible] as [illegible], or about four miles a second through white pine timber. The [illegible] ghost was not rated [illegible] of a domestic and [illegible] turn, and we do not know what the usual speed of a bran new specter is, but it can scarcely exceed that. If we only admit that the bubbler of a row of houses, or a big country house, puts, accidentally or of purpose, the [illegible] on [illegible] of dwelling end on to those of another, the [illegible] of a haunted house would [illegible] by the superior ability of [illegible] conveying sound from a distance, and many an innocent poor spook would be let off free.

It is not quite modest to speak about ourselves in all this wonderful company, but modesty, after all, is but a secondary quality, and we are individually, each one of us, nolens volens, waltzing round the sun at the rate of eighteen miles a second. This leads again to 1830 Groombridge, who, so far as the observations of astronomers have yet gone, yields only to comets, Halley's, when near the sun, going thirty-seven miles farther in the second. But the big comet of 1843 beat that considerably, reaching a speed of 325 miles a second. [illegible] by solar eruptions [illegible] speed must be sought in far more [illegible] as [illegible]. The electric current in an overheated wire travels 22,500 miles in a second of time, and still, like Speedy, servant to [illegible], it is [illegible] for being too slow. The electric light seems to [illegible] instruments just to beat that of the [illegible] the drum in the [illegible] says, "[illegible] it's flashing 188,000 miles in a second," and the greatest velocity ever measured by crawling man is that of the electric discharge of a Leyden bottle through a slender copper wire, which was computed to be 288,000 miles a second.—London Saturday Review.

Whales Becoming Numerous.

A British sea captain says that whales are increasing in numbers so fast that accidents to ships from running into them will soon be of frequent occurrence. A sailing ship under a five knot breeze might as well strike a tree as an old bull whale.—Chicago Herald.

A Narrow Strip.

In cutting a new street at Buffalo all of one man's land except a nine inch strip was taken, and on this amount he has to pay taxes. The law is so strict that no more land can be taken in such a case than the notice of intention calls for.—Chicago Times.

A NEW GERMAN COLONY.

Proposed Settlement of a Vast Tract of Land—East African—Soil and Climate.

[illegible] now being made by Germany to found a colony in east Africa [illegible] in this country with interest [illegible] it be attended with success it cannot [illegible] to have a very marked effect on the immigration of German subjects to America, while the United States no less than other nations will share in the benefits accruing to the opening of a new market for western produce. The country handed over to Germany by the commission appointed to delimit the territory of the sultan of Zanzibar stretches from the [illegible] river in the north to the Rovuma river in the south. This latter river also forms the northern boundary of the Portuguese province of Mozambique. Its eastern limit is defined by a line drawn ten miles inland from the Indian ocean between these two points, and the port of Pangani is ceded temporarily by the sultan of Zanzibar. On the west the new German possessions are practically undefined, save where they march with the territory of the Congo Free State as defined by the conference of Berlin.

It is not, of course, proposed to attempt the settlement of this vast tract of land except by slow degrees. The first attempt is to be made in the Chaga country, which lies to the north of the port of Mombassa, and includes within its limits the mountainous district of Kilimanjaro. This country, of which but little was known a few years ago, has lately been thoroughly explored by agents of the German East African association, and it certainly appears from their reports to be admirably adapted for successful colonization. High rolling downs alternate with beautifully watered valleys, and the slopes of the great mountain range are covered with forests of valuable timber right up to the snow line. The principal natural products of the district are india rubber, ivory, beeswax, gum copal and gum arabic, and of the [illegible], ebony, several [illegible] of rosewood and African teak. The soil is well adapted for the raising of grain crops, and, indeed, much of it is already under cultivation. Chaga having been for years the chief [illegible] ground for caravans trading between the Nyanza and the east coast. Indian corn, millet, [illegible] and rice are all raised in [illegible] quantities. Tobacco is grown in all the villages, and in the [illegible] cotton of very good quality is raised. Experiments are to be made with coffee, cloves and tea, all of which should do well.

The climate of the plains is unhealthy and likely to prove trying to white settlers, but on the [illegible] at a height of about 2,500 feet above the sea level, a beautiful climate can be enjoyed. The thermometer at this point rarely registers more than [illegible] and at night falls [illegible] The rainy season [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the natives are [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the German settlers have [illegible] the Masai tribes, who inhabit the country to the northwest. These people are inveterate marauders, but if they are once taught the lesson that the white man is not to be lightly [illegible] with they will [illegible] to other [illegible].—Philadelphia Times.

Surgical Hospitals in the Mountains.

[illegible] surgical hospital [illegible] mountain [illegible] of Elk county [illegible] [illegible] the patient could [illegible] the operation to a [illegible] It would always [illegible] even at the [illegible] time [illegible] in the [illegible] of the [illegible] city [illegible] oppressive heat [illegible] [illegible] of persons in their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Moon and the Weather.

Being a [illegible] who are well versed in [illegible] heard [illegible] that [illegible] weather [illegible] [illegible] But the theory is not tenable unless it applies to every case and [illegible] the same effect is always produced by the same cause. To suppose that a change of the moon will [illegible] dry weather [illegible] [illegible]

Aversion to the Hospital.

In my experience [illegible] the [illegible] being sent to the hospital [illegible] With [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] He will accept the temporary charity of his friends and live in want of necessities, but he will not be [illegible] upon the city.—City Dispensary Physician in Globe-Democrat.

Sad and Bitter.

"This is a sad and bitter world," remarked a gentleman of Irish extraction. "We never strew flowers on a man's grave until after he is dead."—Washington Hatchet.

A French Woman's Scheme.

Mme. Peyanaud was born in Paris, and up to the time of her marriage enjoyed the respect of all who knew her. Soon after her wedding her husband, a barber, died, leaving her in possession of the secret of beautifying the complexion. She continued the business, but it was not sufficiently remunerative, whereupon she conceived the idea of compelling her customers to pay more liberally.

She advertised extensively, promising the most remarkable improvement by the use of her wash, but enjoining absolute secrecy upon the ladies whom she proposed to benefit. Soon her business increased, and then she put her scheme into operation. Selecting the wealthiest of patrons she gave them a mixture which when applied to the face brought out blotches instead of roses. When they applied for relief, she would demand an exorbitant sum to effect a cure which her victims only too gladly paid. She continued this business successfully for some time, until a Miss Nichols, who was victimized, had her arrested for swindling. She was tried in Paris in 1875 and sentenced to prison. After serving several years she managed to escape and sailed for New York, where she lived very quietly. One day she attended church, and, overcome with remorse, sought the officiating priest and confessed her sins, stating at the same time her readiness to do penance. The priest advised her to forsake her evil ways and spend her days in prayer.

She at once came to this city and sought the hut on the Catonsville road, in which she passed the remainder of her life. She prayed constantly and often scourged herself. Her only companions were the dumb animals she collected. Up to within a few days before her death she enjoyed good health. All her property will probably go to the Catholic church.—Baltimore Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Discrimination on Parallel Railroads.

But, without supposing that they were committing a crime, and as yet unconvinced of sin, these three railways, let us say, came together and determined to make a single rate to Chicago for all business received by each of the three lines; these receipts to be pooled and divided. Even had they proceeded upon a basis of the single actual receipts to each for solicited business, there could be no difference to the public either way; but they chose to consider the most complicated problem of a single tariff divided upon the items of expenditure, outlay and cost. What resulted? Simply that there was (as the Interstate commerce law says there shall be) no discrimination. But when the Interstate law, while keeping the word of promise to the ear by saying there should be no discrimination, broke it to the hope by saying there should be no pool, what resulted? Why, in the case of these three roads, a discrimination in favor of one-third against two-thirds! For, when each of these three roads makes its own tariff, of course, the road having the smallest fixed charges to pay makes the lowest rates. The dwellers along that line have the advantage of these low rates to which, of the other two railways, only one can approximate; while the third line must either go to the other extreme or defraud the holders of its securities.—Appleton Morgan in Popular Science Monthly.

Marble's Humor.

Some people call him A. W. Marble, but more people know him as Will Marble. He used to be one of the brightest and wittiest men on the Chicago board of trade, and many of his clever sayings still live in the comic history of that body. He it was who once declared that he was happy because he was even with the world—that he owed just as many people as he did not owe. During one period of his connection with the board he was in the office of John R. Bensley, an ex-president of the body. Marble was a sharp trader and a valuable man in any office, but business had been very dull for some time and he came to the conclusion that in the course of a short time his head would fall in the basket with others, to curtail expenses. So he was ready for it. According to his expectations it came one morning. He was in the office when Mr. Bensley came in, looking crosser than usual, and summoned him into his private den. "William," he said, when Marble had seated himself, "business of late has been very dull. I am very sorry, but"— and here Marble interrupted him by saying: "I understand perfectly, Mr. Bensley. You have a wife and family to support and I will be the one to go. It must be one of us, and as I am a single man I will go." Mr. Bensley was dumb.—Chicago Herald.

A Ghostly Guard.

A rumor is current in Athens, Ga., to the effect that there is a rock in Clarke county, about six miles from town, upon which no man dares to tread. The superstitious say that about twenty or twenty-five years ago an old gentleman buried a coffee pot full of gold at the foot of this rock and has since died, and when a man passes that way his ghost appears and drives him off. Parties passing near the place have been run more than a mile by this invisible ghost. They say that when they come near the place, even though it be a perfectly still day, a noise can be heard like a terrible cyclone, and the tall pines which surround the rock begin to bow and many of them fall to the ground. One Sunday two gentlemen from Athens, who heard the rumors and doubted them, visited the rock with the intention of proving the reports to be false, but they did not stop long. They climbed to the top of the rock, when they became astonished by hearing a terrible crash. Hardly before they knew it a large pine tumbled to the ground right at their feet. While an examination of the tree was being made, which was twisted from the ground, another fully as large came down with a crash. The "explorers" then "skipped out."—Indianapolis Sun.

NYE AT NIAGARA.

He Braves a Storm and Interviews Pocomoco.

We visited the falls on the day of the blizzard which wrecked Reading and which wound up by tipping the suspension foot bridge at Niagara into the river below. The falls have been visited in summer and in winter in the broad glare of day and the soft and mellow moonlight, but very few people have gone there during a blizzard.

The day broke moist and measly at Buffalo, but at noon the gray and choppy clouds scattered a little and a patch of sky could now and then be discovered. Eating a hasty meal, our party, arrayed in alpenstocks and conscious rectitude, began the ascent from Buffalo by a circuitous route. We reached Niagara Falls station, whence we proceeded by drosky to our chalet. Here we alighted. The chalet is kept by a native American, and after our long journey from Buffalo it was good to once more hear the music of our own language. Hastily eating a light lunch, we put on our topcoats, and in charge of a John Darm we proceeded by diligence towards the falls via the American side.

The storm now burst upon us in all its fury, and the rain descended in the wildest profusion, saturating the falls and rendering them well nigh impassable. Our muleteer covered himself with his pontoon, wrapped his tarpaulin around his ears, and while our slender diligence swayed in the blast he drove us across to Goat Island. The thunder of the immense volume of water was now swallowed up by the mighty roar of the bursting tempest, and then, as it died away like the wail of a perishing soul, one would again hear the sullen thunder of the great American dam site.

We now began the descent on the side of Goat Island looking towards the Great Horse Fall. The rain fell in torrents, and as our umbrellas had been turned wrong side out by the blast, we were soon wet to the skin. There we stood in the presence of the greatest spectacle America can produce, perhaps, outside of congress. Like an egotistical author Niagara for centuries has been pouring over its own works. It is really, however, beyond criticism. I went there thinking that if the Falls really deserved scathing, I would scath them through the press and injure their business; but I must say that, like Mr. Booth, they deserve their great success, and I do not blame them for respecting themselves and having their pictures taken every little while and getting their names in the papers. They deserve all the glory they have got, and far be it from me to put a straw in the way of the progress of Niagara Falls.

We next went down to the Whirlpool, and on the way a detachment of John Darms escorted us with an air of suspicion. Our drosky driver evidently watched us every moment like a cat. At the whirlpool we alighted again, being narrowly watched by the driver and a John Darm from Cohoes.

Here as we reached the brink of the cliff the blizzard struck us amidship, and the great Niagara which has assisted so many temperance lecturers in scaring to death the moderate drinker seemed to become silent in the presence of old Mr. Blizzard, from the wild and unkempt west. Just then my high silk hat, which I wear in ascending the Alps and doing the tourist act generally, went up into a large blue hole in the sky, and while I was watching it the square red remark, "Keep off the grass," with an iron rod on one side, swatted me across the organ of alimentiveness.

The storm was now at its height. The roof of the hotel gently lifted with the breeze, and through the fast falling rain we could see a surprised gentleman in his room just emerging through the neck band of a bright new shirt. With a look of horror and wonder he tried to pull down the roof again and conceal himself, but he could not do so.

The storm now took off its coat and shrieked, while the Whirlpool was lashed to its greatest fury, and at the Whirlpool bazar genuine Indian moccasins, made in Connecticut, went down to $2 a pair. I made a movement towards the brink of the precipice, intending to peer down over it into the boiling waters, when I felt the grasp of a gendarme on my shoulder and I was jerked back with an oath which would have sworn in a whole precinct of non-residents at a presidential election.

"Monsieur fool heemself!" said the John Darm in pure Buffalo French, with a slight patois of the Rue de Main street. Then grinding his teeth he managed to make me understand that I had stated in Buffalo that "I was going over the falls and through the whirlpool," but that a nemesis was on my trail. It is very disagreeable to have your trail stepped on by a nemesis, and so I explained that I meant to be figurative, and so, when the John Darm had opened my overcoat and found that I was not dressed in tights with double headed bridge jumping shoes, he allowed me to pass. It was here at the bazar that I met my old friend Pocomoco, of the Piute tribe of Indians. "And what are you doing here, so far away from home, Pocomoco?" I asked, in the light running domestic accents of the Piute tongue.

"I am here," he replied in the same language, "to procure our regular supply of Indian relics for the coming year. We cannot compete any longer with Connecticut in the manufacture of genuine Indian relics. So we come to Niagara Falls for them. We also get most of our ornamental bead work done in England, and our ornamental massacre business is done there too. The white man has facilities which we do not have, and so the red man's goose is practically cooked. We buy all our weapons and headache sticks now at New York. We get our bows and arrows made at Waterbury, Conn., and Boston furnishes us with our lingerie. We can buy arrow heads cheaper than we can make them, and why should we toil over a home made arrow head all day when he can steal a horse in ten minutes that will bring us nice new relics enough to last us a year? We have in our tribe favored free trade, and so we with our infant industries are thrown into direct competition with the pauper relic makers of the Bowery. You can buy a good scalp at Chatham square for sixty-nine cents today, and so the war path is practically overgrown with grass. In a year or two men with sample cases will no doubt visit the Indian tribes and sell their year's supply of everything in that line. We are utterly discouraged. There has not been a warlike attitude among the Piutes since the Buckwheat Pancake Outbreak of '55."—Bill Nye in New York World.

LIGHT AND AIRY.

To Baby Anson.

Oh, sing a joyous chanson
To Baby Anson.
Who's playing ball so,
And kicking also.
In foreign climates curious,
If not injurious.
He's had a saturnalia
Of luck
Struck
In Australia.
He'll hammer many a liner
In Asia Minor.
He'll knock a grand three bagger
In the land of the Amahaggar.
Sultans and beys and begums
Will be very proud when he comes.
He'll gladden king and kaiser,
And make them somewhat wiser:
They'll find that he's no tyro
In Cairo.
The sphinx, too, will say, may be,
"Good boy, Baby."
—Chicago News.

Easily Suited.

Landlady—Does the turkey suit you, Mr. McGinnis?

Boarder—It is excellent, Mrs. Hashwell. I do believe that cook of yours could roast a side of sole leather and make it tender and palatable. That is (feeling confusedly that he has made a blunder), I mean, of course, tender enough for me. I'm not—ah—at all particular, you know. I can—er—worry down any kind of cooking, Mrs. Hashwell.

Landlady (icily)—Thank you, Mr. McGinnis!—Chicago Tribune.

Shadow Pictures.

Years ago, when you were little,
Not so queenly, grand and tall,
Oft I saw your tiny shadow
Thrown by lamplight on the wall.

Always with the arms uplifted
Reaching out for my caress,
Was the shadow till the substance
Found her father's good night kiss.

And to-night, my fair young daughter,
When I met you in the hall,
I could see again your shadow
Thrown by gaslight on the wall.

Arms thrown out and face uplifted—
Could it be for kisses still?
Hear the substance solve the question—
"Pa, I want a dollar bill!"
—Buffalo Express.

Take it in Time.

"For want of a nail, a shoe was lost; for want of a shoe, a horse was lost; for want of a horse, a rider was lost." Never neglect small thing. The first signs of pneumonia, and consumption can positively be checked by Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption.

H. C. HOBBERMAN & Co.

Ladies

In delicate health, and all who suffer from habitual constipation, will find the pleasant California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, more easily taken and more beneficial in effect than any other remedy. It acts promptly yet gently on Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, and Stomach, and does not sicken or debilitate.

Sold by H. C. Hoberman & Co. and L. H. Flocken & Co., druggists.

A Tale Without a Moral.

Three giddy, giddy, little flies,
Upon a summer's day,
Longing to see the outside world,
Resolved to run away.

Old Grandpa Fly sat on a bowl,
And overheard the scheme;
Quoth he, "Children, I'm old and wise,
Have had that self same dream.

"Though life so glittering seems to youth,
And everything looks grand,
The world is treacherous at the best—
Be careful where you stand."

Now, when the little flies heard this
Their spirits began to droop,
When—Grandpa Fly slipped on the edge,
And fell into the soup. —Life.

A Narrow Escape.

Col. W. K. Nelson, of Brooklyn came home one evening, feeling a peculiar tightness in the chest. Before retiring, he tried to draw a long breath but found it almost impossible. He suffered four days from pneumonia, and the doctors gave him up. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption saved him and he is well today.

H. C. HOBBERMAN & Co.

—Dr. [illegible] Moser the eminent optician of Detroit, Mich., who is [illegible] of Mason, will visit every [illegible] in this county. Any one suffering with weak eyes, or eyes almost [illegible] should [illegible] [illegible] No extra charge for examination [illegible] patients at their home. On Saturdays and Sundays he can be found [illegible] at residence, No. 25, Silver street. [illegible]

Promptness.

First a cold, then a cough, then consumption, then death. "I took Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption the moment I began to cough, and I believe it saved my life."—Walter N. Wallace, Washington.

H. C. HOBBERMAN & Co.

Music Under Difficulty.

"Hasn't that young man gone yet, Clara?" impatiently asked the old man from up stairs. "If he doesn't start soon he'll find the parlor ceiling giving way."

"He's going in a moment, pa—just as soon as I finish singing, 'I'm Going to be Married, ha, ha, Mamma!'"

"I don't hear any singing," growled the old man.

"No, papa. I'm singing it in a low, soft tone for fear of rousing the dog."—New York Sun.

Syrup of Figs

Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive; to dispel Headaches, Colds and Fevers; to Cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal.

Sold only by H. L. Flocken & Co. and H. C. Hoberman & Co., druggists.

How the World's Prizes Are Won.

Wealthy Manufacturer—You don't look like a common beggar, my poor man. How came you to be reduced to such extreme poverty?

Jaded Applicant for Charity—I spent ten years writing "A History of Great Inventions," and it proved a failure. It was too technical and scientific. May I ask how you made your fortune?

Wealthy Manufacturer—I invented a cigar cutter.—Chicago Tribune.

She is "Grateful."

"I saved the life of my little girl by a prompt use of Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption."—Mrs. Wm. V. Harriman, New York.

H. C. HOBBERMAN & Co.

CITY TIME TABLE

Following is the time of arrival of and departure of trains at and from the several depots in this city, according to the latest changes.

ERIE.

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 7	10:50 a. m.	No. 12	5:20 a. m.
No. 27	9:20 a. m.	No. 6	12:45 p. m.
No. 5	2:55 p. m.	No. 28	3:30 p. m.
No. 3	11:35 p. m.	No. 8	10:45 p. m.

BEE LINE.

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 1	4:05 a. m.	No. 8	3:15 a. m.
No. 3	10:28 a. m.	No. 10	8:45 a. m.
No. 5	3:25 p. m.	No. 2	2:45 p. m.
No. 9	11:28 p. m.	No. 6	10:00 p. m.
Local	6:28 a. m.	Local	3:25 p. m.

C., H. V. AND T.

NORTH.		SOUTH.	
No. 1	5:01 p. m.	No. 2	9:53 a. m.
No. 3	8:37 a. m.	No. 4	6:40 p. m.

C. AND A.

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 1	8:00 a. m.	No. 12	5:20 a. m.
No. 5	2:55 p. m.	No. 10	7:15 p. m.
No. 17	3:06 p. m.	No. 20	7:00 p. m.
No. 3	10:45 p. m.	No. 8	10:45 p. m.
No. 23	8:30 a. m.	No. 18	12:01 p. m.

Schedule of Mail Trains.

C. & A.—West	8:00 a. m.
C. H. V. & T.—North	8:37 a. m.
C. H. V. & T.—South	9:53 a. m.
C. C. C. & I.—West	10:27 a. m.
Erie—East	12:56 p. m.
C. C. C. & I.—East	2:47 p. m.
Erie—West	2:55 p. m.

Day mails close one-half hour before schedule time of departure, except C. & A., which closes 15 minutes earlier than one-half hour.

NIGHT MAILS.

C. C. C. & I., South of Delaware	8:40 p. m.
Columbus	8:40 p. m.
C. C. C. & I., North of Galion	3:22 a. m.
Chicago	11:30 p. m.

☞ Night mails close at 8:30 and 9 p. m., city time.

Why Not Own a Farm?

We are agents for the sale of the following lands at prices ranging from $1.25 to $5 per acre.

500,000 acres in Kentucky.
500,000 acres in Tennessee.
600,000 acres in Alabama.
1,200,000 acres in Mississippi.
500,000 acres in Louisiana.
3,500,000 acres in Florida.
2,000,000 acres in Texas.
1,500,000 acres in South Dakota.

Almost any young man can buy 80 acres of land every year with for what he spends foolishly. In a few years these lands will bring ten times what they cost now.

H. T. & G. H. VANFLEET,
Gen'l Land Agents.

H. J. SCHOLL
MANUFACTURER
—AND—
Wholesale Dealer
—IN—
Choice Cigars

Everybody smokes his make of cigars.

FOR MEN ONLY!
A POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS of BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 47 States, Territories, and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

A Model Newspaper
THE NEW YORK
MAIL AND EXPRESS

The Advocate of the Best Interests of the Home—The Enemy of the Saloon. The Friend of American Labor. The Favorite Newspaper of People of Refined Tastes Everywhere.

The New York MAIL AND EXPRESS, the favorite American newspaper of many people of intelligent and cultivated tastes, has recently made some noteworthy improvements, materially increasing its general excellence. It is in the broadest sense

A National Newspaper,

most carefully edited, and adapted to the wants and tastes of intelligent readers throughout the entire country—North, South, East and West. It is a thoroughly clean paper, free from the corrupting, sensational and demoralizing trash, miscalled news, which defiles the pages of too many city papers.

OUR POLITICS.

We believe the Republican party to be the true instrument of the POLITICAL PROGRESS of the American people; and holding that the honest enforcement of its principles is the best guarantee of the national welfare, we shall support them with all our might; but we shall always treat opposing parties with consideration and fair play.

AGAINST THE SALOON.

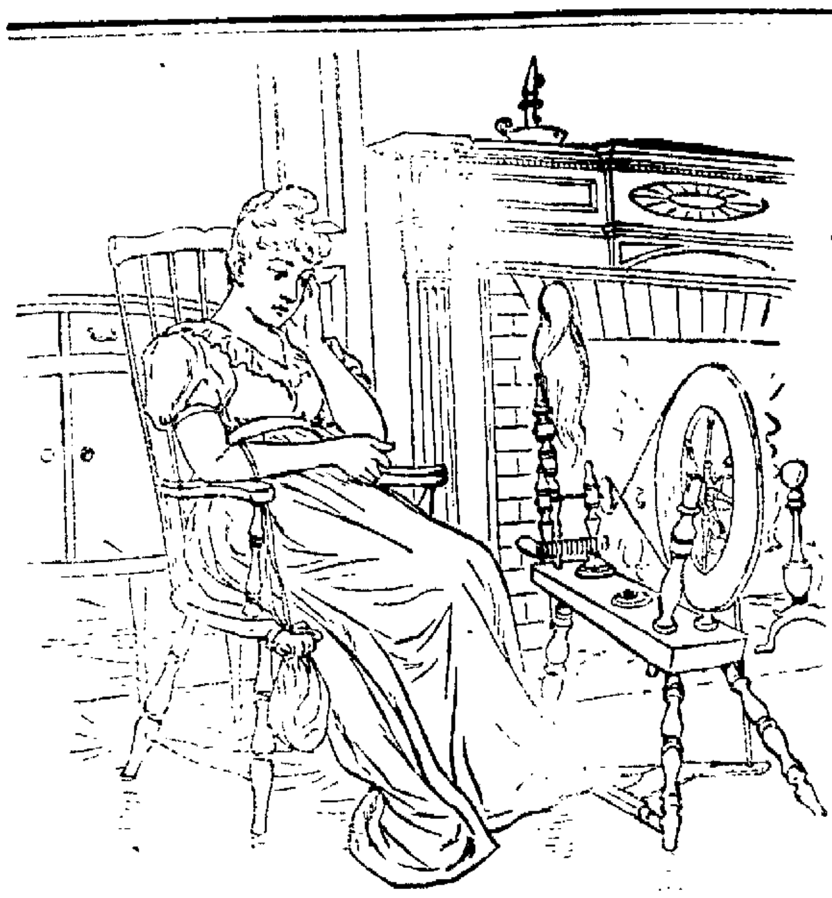
The MAIL AND EXPRESS is the recognized National organ of the great Anti-Saloon Republican movement. It believes that the liquor traffic as it exists to-day in the United States is the enemy of society, a fruitful source of corruption in politics, the ally of anarchy, a school of crime, and, with its avowed purpose of seeking to corruptly control elections and legislation, is a menace to the public welfare and deserves the condemnation of all good men.

Send for Sample Copy
They are sent free to all who apply.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—WEEKLY, per year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. DAILY, per year, $6.00; six months, $3.00; three months, $1.50; one month, 50 cents.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS are given to all subscribers and agents. We want a good agent in every town and village where we have not one now at work. Send for our Special Circular to Agents and see our liberal offers.

You Can Make Money
by accepting our Cash Commission offers or working for our valuable and popular premiums. Address the MAIL AND EXPRESS, New York City.



PRISCILLA spinning, long ago, sighs as she thinks how soon her linen
Will lose its glossy luster, when the wash it once or twice has been in.
She does not know that in the *soap* the evil lies that makes her suffer.
Its great excess of alkali, which cuts the fiber, makes it rougher.

Our modern maidens need not sigh since IVORY SOAP has been invented,
Containing no free alkali - by which the ruin is prevented.
For linen washed with IVORY SOAP in snowy beauty'll ne'er diminish,
But always, while it lasts, preserve its pristine gloss and lustrous finish.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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FOR SALE. NO USE TO OWNER.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

These twin diseases cause untold suffering. Doctors admit that they are difficult to cure—so do their patients. Paine's Celery Compound has permanently cured the worst cases of rheumatism and neuralgia—so say those who have used it.

"Having been troubled with rheumatism in the knee and foot for five years, I was almost unable to get around, and was very often confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I used only one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound and was perfectly cured. I can now jump around and feel as lively as a boy." FRANK CAROTE, Eureka, Kan.

$1.00. Six for $5.00. At Druggists. Mammoth testimonial paper free. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, BURLINGTON, VT.

"Paine's Celery Compound has been a God-send to me. For the past two years I have suffered with neuralgia of the heart, doctor after doctor failing to cure me. I have now taken nearly four bottles of the Compound, and am free from the complaint. I feel very grateful to you." CHAS. H. LEWIS, Central Village, Ct.

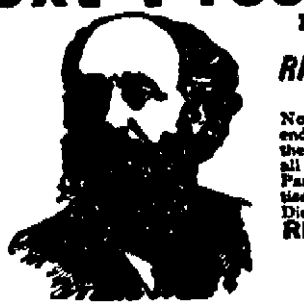
Paine's Celery Compound

"I have been greatly afflicted with acute rheumatism, and could find no relief until I used Paine's Celery Compound. After using six bottles of this medicine I am now cured of rheumatic troubles."
SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, So. Cornish, N. H.

Effects Lasting Cures.

Paine's Celery Compound has performed many other cures as marvelous as these,—copies of letters sent to any address. Pleasant to take, does not disturb, but aids digestion, and entirely vegetable; a child can take it. What's the use of suffering longer with rheumatism or neuralgia?

DIAMOND DYES Give Faster and Brighter Colors than any other Dye. | BABIES Living upon Lactated Food are Healthy, Happy, Hearty. It is Unequaled.



Our Next President

TO THE PUBLIC:

WE SUBMIT OUR FORMULA for your kind consideration. It is not a peculiar remedy put up to sell for a cent a dose. We challenge the world to produce a medicine equal to it in merit as a family remedy. The combination makes it the greatest

Blood Medicine IN THE WORLD.

IT NEVER FAILS. HIBBARD'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP AND PLASTERS.

No remedies known so highly endorsed by its home people, in the treatment of Rheumatism and all Blood Diseases. Our Medical Pamphlet, treating on Rheumatism, and all Blood and Female Diseases, sent free on application.

Rheumatic Syrup Company, JACKSON, MICH.

CASCARA SAGRADA. As a laxative it will restore the bowels to their normal condition without pain or griping, and has remarkable virtue in the treatment of habitual constipation, indigestion, and as a tonic for the stomach it has no rival, as used in this syrup.

BLACK COHOSH, as used in this syrup, is a powerful and useful remedy, acting primarily on the nervous system, kidneys and uterine organs.

UNICORN ROOT. In all diseases of women it stands first and foremost as a tonic and regulator. Its value cannot be overestimated as used herein.

TAMARACK is tonic, diuretic, alterative and laxative.

CULVER'S ROOT is powerfully cholagogue, working with great energy on the liver. It is also an excellent tonic, laxative and alterative, acting upon the secretive and absorbent glands of the body.

MANDRAKE is powerful in its action, working with great energy upon the liver and small intestines, and is invariably used for habitual constipation.

BURDOCK has no equal for the cure of Rheumatism, Syphilis, Kidney, Liver and all Skin Diseases, as used herein.

POKE ROOT is cathartic and anti-scrofulous; highly esteemed for its virtues in curing Gout, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Scrofula, Cancer and all Skin Diseases.

IN ADDITION to the ABOVE, which are everywhere recognized by the MEDICAL FACULTY as being the best known Blood Tonics, our medicine contains RARE DRUGS, rendering

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup

UNRIVALED in merit. It is a Safe Family Medicine, because it contains no poison or opiates. Children, invalids and delicate persons will find it the best medicine and tonic they can use. No home should be without it. Always in season, *Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.*
If you cannot procure it of your druggist, send direct to us. Price $1.00; 6 bottles $5.00. Plasters 25c.

TESTIMONIALS WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE.

My daughter Maud has used Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and Plasters, which you so strongly recommended her to try for inflammatory rheumatism. Her limbs were badly swollen, and the poor girl was in terrible agony. In the midst of the pain we wound the Plasters about her limbs, and, as a result the swelling was reduced and she became quiet and rested. The syrup corrected her indigestion, cleansed the rheumatic poison from her blood, and she is now able to be around the house. Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and Plasters are remedies of great merit. REV. J. ROBERTS,
Pastor First M. E. Church, Fremont, Mich.

ALBION, Mich., Dec. 20, 1887.—While employed as agent of the Michigan Central Railroad Company at Augusta, Mich., about seven years ago, my kidneys became diseased, and I have been a great sufferer ever since. Have consulted the leading physicians of this city and Ann Arbor, and all pronounced my case Bright's disease. Suffering under a very severe attack in October last, began taking Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, and am today a well man. It affords me pleasure to render suffering humanity any good that I can, and in speaking of the remedy, allow me to say that I think it the greatest medicine in the the world. E. LARZILERE, Agent M. C. R. R.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE STAR.

$1,000 Reward!
FOR EVERY CASE OF
Nasal or Post Nasal Catarrh
—THAT—
DR. LIVINGSTON'S
POSITIVE CURE FOR CATARRH
FAILS TO CURE.

Every bottle is guaranteed or money refunded when our rules and instructions are carried out in full. The only catarrh medicine of merit, and the only Company that gives you this chance. This is to show the public that we do not come before the people with a worthless nostrum, but one of merit. Do not let your druggist sell you a bottle unless it has our guarantee on same. For sale by all drug trade. Price, $1.00 Per Bottle. If your druggist does not have it, send $1, and we will pay express charges.
LIVINGSTON MEDICINE CO., - DAYTON, OHIO.

OUR SANITARY LAWS.

It Is Not That We Are Without Them, But They Are Not Enforced.

As population increases in density the need for the enactment, supervision and enforcement of laws pertaining to communicable diseases increases. The general sanitary condition of the United States, in respect to density of population, is very different to-day from what it was one hundred or even fifty years ago. A single city with its surroundings now contains nearly as many souls as did the whole United States a century back.

Far greater alertness on the part of legislatures, city governments, courts and officials is consequently now required than was ever required before, and, so far as appears, the need will continue to grow with our advance in settlement. Our average national death rate has so far been comparatively low, but many of the large cities of England, notably London, Liverpool and Manchester, surpass us in their management of sanitary matters, and, if the immunity is to continue, we must take additional steps to secure it.

The trouble is not so much that we do not possess a sufficient number of laws as that we are lax in enforcing those we have. It appears for example that the yellow fever, the outbreak of which has been so disastrous in Florida, was introduced there from Cuba through the agency of smuggled goods; and yet there exists a law against smuggling. If it had been effectually enforced, there would have been no epidemic. The intention of this law, it is true, is not sanitary. But when we find statutes the object of which is to secure money allowed to fall into abeyance, we may be, a priori, sure the enforcement of the sanitary laws will be so much the more neglected.

It must be the aim of the city, state and national legislators that communities obtain the laws they require for the prevention, restriction and abolition of disease, wholly uninfluenced by political, partisan or mercenary considerations. The control of legislation by corporations, monopolies and money kings should cease. And in the enforcement of sanitary statutes, greater impartiality is demanded. The man of wealth and influence should be, indeed, in all respects, "equal to the eye of the law" with the poorest, and it should be put beyond the power of any of those financial dictators with whom our age and country have been afflicted to push their grasping schemes, as they so often do at present, to the detriment of the lives or health of their fellow men.—Boston Herald.

A Brave Little Sailor.

On a weather worn bark that is moored to a dock in South Washington to-night there is a little chap with a remarkable history. He is 7 years old, his name is Garfield Slocum, and he is the son of Capt. Slocum, who has just arrived here in a small boat from a 7,000 mile sail from South America. Garfield was born in 1881 in Hong Kong, China, and was named in honor of President Garfield by Col. Mosby, consul at that point. The boy has traveled not less than 275,000 miles, including two voyages around the world, and has touched his foot upon the soil of the three Americas, Europe, Aisa, Africa and any quantity of islands, and been clear around Australia. His last trip on the Libertad, a boat thirty-five feet long, carrying only four tons, was 7,000 miles long, a sea voyage unparalleled for a vessel of the size. His father, mother and elder brother were his companions. At times they were 2,000 miles from land, and the frail little craft met dangerous storms, but came through safely. Garfield is a good sailor and has never shown any fear of the sea. In fact he does not know anything but the sea, having never lived on land longer than two weeks at a time. This Libertad trip, however, did not strike him very favorably, and the first night on board the small boat, when he knelt at his mother's knee to say his prayers, he looked around a moment and doubtingly remarked: "Mamma, this boat isn't big enough to pray in."—Washington Cor. Chicago News.

Wrestling With a Bear.

A couple of hunters from the Catskills followed a bear trail for three days. Near Sundown, a charming little nook, entirely shut in by great mountain peaks, the hunters came suddenly upon they prey. There was an old bear and three good sized cubs. They all ran for their lives at sight of the hunters, but Levi Small rushed headlong in pursuit of one of the cubs that had made a senseless detour, and, slipping on a bit of treacherous ice, he went tobogganing down the side of the mountain. The cub was tripped up by one of Small's cowhide boots, and the shaggy youngster took a funny tumble along with the hunter. Seeing her offspring in danger, the old bear rushed to the scene, but the companion of Small fired a shot with such good effect that Bruin fell in her tracks. Another ball finished the game, and then attention was directed to the impromptu tobogganer, who was having a rough and tumble fight with the cub. It was quickly dispatched and the other cubs were taken alive.—Philadelphia Times.

The Satellite of Neptune.

M. Tisserand has presented a report to the Paris Academy of Sciences concerning some remarkable observations of the satellite of the planet Neptune, which was discovered in 1847. The angle which the plane of the orbit of this satellite made at that date with the ecliptic was about 20 degs., but this angle has now increased by at least 6 degs. The satellite moves round its principal in an opposite direction to that usually followed by other satellites, so that a question might be raised whether in the course of time this variation in the inclination of the plane of its orbit might not end in its movement around its principal becoming normal. M. Tisserand showed that this variation of inclination was due to the oblate or flattened condition of Neptune at its poles, and that it will complete its limit within a period of 500 years, at the end of which time it will again be as it was in 1847.—Scientific American.

FEMALE DETECTIVES.

CASES ON WHICH THEY CAN DO BETTER WORK THAN MEN.

Authorities Differ as to the General Fitness of Women for the Secret Service. In Many Large Cities They Render Valuable Service to the Police.

Although for a long time detectives of the fair sex—and some of them of good social status—have been employed for the discovery of crime and grave political offenses, and also for making private inquiries where delicacy and tact is requisite, female detectivism has but occasionally been employed in the United Kingdom for public purposes, and even then with merely insignificant results. In a recent government report upon the Scotch police by Capt. Monro, her majesty's inspector for constabulary for Scotland, he says that the employment of a few women on the detective staff in large and populous places might possibly be of valuable service. Owing to this statement, and the important fact that the employment of women as private detectives in London has made great progress, a writer in The London Queen has carefully investigated the subject of this article, on which he has received some appreciable information from those who are the most competent to speak with authority on the question.

WOMEN FOR "SPOTTERS."

As regards the engagement of women for the detection of crime in this country, it is not only very limited, but merely extends to few offences, the most important of which appear to be shoplifting and pocket picking cases and other thefts. In these and other instances they generally act under the guidance and close supervision of regular members of the detective staff. Some years ago a large firm of omnibus proprietors always engaged women to find out the dishonesty of the conductors of these vehicles in robbing their masters of a portion of their fares, and it is stated that women are even now employed for this purpose.

As competent and trustworthy women are difficult to secure for secret service in police forces, and as no effectual means exist for training them for this delicate duty, and as they are indifferently paid for their work, there is a general feeling among policemen of all ranks that under present regulations it would be unwise to permanently employ women on detective staffs or as agents or as assistants to the members of such in connection with criminal and political investigations. On the other hand, in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg and other large centers of population on the continent, the detective service rendered by women to the police in these cases is very valuable. The social position of ladies employed is often of a superior order, while their general knowledge is very advanced. The diplomatic corps of some continental nations engage ladies as detectives out of their own country. It is stated that a few of the fair sex are employed in London on behalf of the French and German embassies and render very efficient help to those to whom they are responsible as such.

STRONG ON DIVORCE CASES.

Now, for private detective work in England—as that required in divorce cases, tracing missing friends and other secret inquiries—a great number of women are employed, and their number and services have immensely increased during the last ten years or thereabouts, when female detectivism as a system is said to have commenced by firms of private inquiry agents in the metropolis. The writer has been informed by the principals of two important private inquiry offices in London—in both of which a large staff of women are employed—that the latter are far more efficient for their duties than men would be. Great care is taken in their selection, and they are better paid for their services than women who are temporarily employed in police forces in proportion to the time they are respectively engaged in their work.

One metropolitan firm, at least, not merely engages a great number of female detectives permanently to devote their whole time to private inquiry business, but pays them a liberal salary in addition to giving them a bonus in respect of each investigation which they have been mainly instrumental in bringing to a successful termination. The amount received by the employers of these women in several of such cases is very large, and the latter are paid accordingly. One firm of inquiry agents has a very clever lady in their service who in the discharge of her duties has traveled many thousands of miles. Her remuneration has approached £100 a year from detective work alone. Another firm has paid one of their fair sex detectives as much as £80 for a month's service in private investigations. In addition to the remuneration the more efficient of these detectives obtain from the employers, their incomes are materially supplemented by handsome gratuities they receive for successful services rendered to those who pay their masters very liberally for such.—New Orleans Picayune.

Dominions of His Grace Moosonee.

Some idea of the extent of territory of the Canadian diocese may be gathered from the fact that the Bishop of Moosonee exercises jurisdiction over an area as large as Europe, extending all around the Hudson's bay territory and reaching up to the North Pole. Ten thousand people are under his care in this vast region, and there is no resident minister of any other body of Christians besides the bishop and his seven clergy. The distances are enormous, and the shortest way to the northern part of the diocese is to go to England first and then go out in the yearly ship which enters Hudson's bay. The bishop has everything to do for himself, and is a good printer, bootmaker, carpenter, bricklayer, etc. He has been a worker in that far away locality for nearly forty years.—The Church Worker.

A DREAM.

Behold, there was seen of my heart,
A place of great shadow and tears,
Shadows and trembling and fears,
Death, and the pain of his dart.

Love in his grave clothes lay there
Dead—with no smile on his face,
Dead—in that sorrowful place,
With scorn for a wreath in his hair.

He that had once been so great,
Mighty of wing and so fleet,
There, lying still at my feet,
There, at the feet of my hate!

Looking thuswise on him there,
I, being softenest in part,
Touched, for one heart beat, his heart,
Leaving my lips in his hair.

But, as repentant I knelt,
Torn with the battle begun,
Shamed for the thing I had done,
Lo! on a sudden I felt

Warmth of his wings overspread,
Yea, of his lips and their smart,
Of his eyes, and his hands and his heart—
Love had come back from the dead!
—Amelie Rives in Pittsburg Bulletin.

The Antiquity of Man.

With regard to the discoveries on the slopes of the Sierra de Managua, Dr. Flint considers that the human bones prove indisputably the existence of man in Pliocene times. Still we must recollect that in such an active volcanic region as Nicaragua, with its hot and moist climate, sudden upheavals and subsidences may be expected to have occurred, while the rich tropical vegetation would rapidly repair the ravages caused by the most devastating eruptions. The footprints themselves tell us little as regards their antiquity. As before mentioned, they present no evidence of belonging to an inferior type of man, while the sandal shod footprint indicates a certain advance in civilization, since a man who wears shoes at all can hardly belong to the earliest stage of human culture. Considering all the circumstances, therefore, it will, perhaps be wisest to adopt Dr. Brinton's cautious conclusion, that there is not sufficient evidence to remove these remains further back than the present Post-Pliocene or Quaternary period.—Knowledge.

A Hunter's Curious Mishap.

Luellen Haley, of Ocala, a lover of hunting, was taking his favorite recreation in the fields northeast of Ocala and filling his game bag with quail, when an accident happened to him that came within a hair's breadth of ending his existence. His dog had set a quail and he shot it, and was in the act of drawing the trigger on another when a strange dog came rushing towards him from the rear, ran under his legs and upset the young sportsman, while his gun was hurled from his grasp. The butt hit a stump, causing the weapon to discharge, and the charge struck Haley in the left side, tearing away every particle of clothing and blackening his flesh.—Savannah News.

A Tom Ochiltree Story.

A man in Texas was accused of stealing a horse. It is scarcely necessary to say that immediately there was a lynching bee. At the conclusion of the entertainment the participants found that they had hanged the wrong man, and the high minded citizens who had managed the affair were filled with remorse. They determined that the dead man's memory was entitled to vindication, and therefore a committee was appointed to wait upon the widow. They found her weeping. The chairman, with an awkward wave of his slouch hat, said, in a somewhat embarrassed manner: "Marm, we hanged your husband, but he was the wrong man. Marm, the joke is on us."—Philadelphia Times.

A Dog's Earnings.

Old Nero, the mammoth bull dog belonging to A. J. McDonald, of this place, is earning $10 a month in McPhee & Michel's logging camp. He totes dinners to the men and does his work as well as a cookee with a pony could do it. He knows when it is time to be around, and nothing can keep him from being at camp, ready to be loaded down, at 11 o'clock. Nero is a monster, and the camp can rest at night in perfect safety from any kind of a foe. He can whip all comers in the shape of dogs, and he would tackle a bear with all the confidence in the world. Rhinelander (Wis.) New North.

A Kentucky Hermit.

A curious hermit has been discovered in Russell county, Ky. He lived in a rude hut of the most primitive construction. He is very tall, and about 60 years of age. His clothing consisted of a few rags tied around his person with strings, and his feet were naked and badly frostbitten. All that he would tell about himself was that he was "Jim Billy." He had often been seen by hunters, but always eluded pursuit. He was secured and taken to the county seat, where he will be cared for.—New York World.

Keep the Congregation Awake.

The first duty of a preacher is to keep the congregation awake. Instruct the sexton to let in plenty of fresh air. Without air, without life. Break out a few of those stained glass windows and admit the sunshine! Darkness always provokes a yawn. Clergyman in St. Louis Republic.

Henry Golding, colored, who lives near Leary, Ga., claims to be 121 years old. He says that he was 9 years old at the commencement of the revolutionary war. He belonged at the time to George Humphreys, of Richmond, Va. Humphreys sold him to George Heard, of Augusta, who had owned him ten years when the "stars fell."

In Switzerland cars are run up to a hotel 2,300 feet above the lake level by rope traction, the drum being worked by electric motors which are driven by dynamos two and a half miles distant, where there is sufficient water power to turn turbine wheels.

Of three w[illegible] in Walker count[illegible] two mothe[illegible]-in-law, three [illegible] and one greatgrandchild.

LONG LIFE.

There is nothing in the world more generally desired than long life, yet the majority of people put off caring for their health—not because they are really careless, but because we live our lives at such a pace we have not time to give the subject sufficient thought until we receive a reminder in the shape of a severe illness.

Then, too, we are constantly bewildered by the various schools of medicine, and the physicians who represent them, and often blunder in our choice of a doctor.

If people only knew that the very best health-keeper, life-preserver, and disease-preventer that has yet been discovered, is simmered down into a concentrated and very palatable form in the shape of New Style Pleasant Taste Vinegar Bitters, they would not hesitate a moment to try it.

But they do not know. How can they know, when so many not only worthless, but positively injurious drugs are constantly flooding the market under various names guises, that the New Style Vinegar Bitters is as bad as any of them?

They do not know, of course, unless they have the courage to try the New Style. It straightens out a tangled-up system in a very short while, and those who buy it once buy it always.

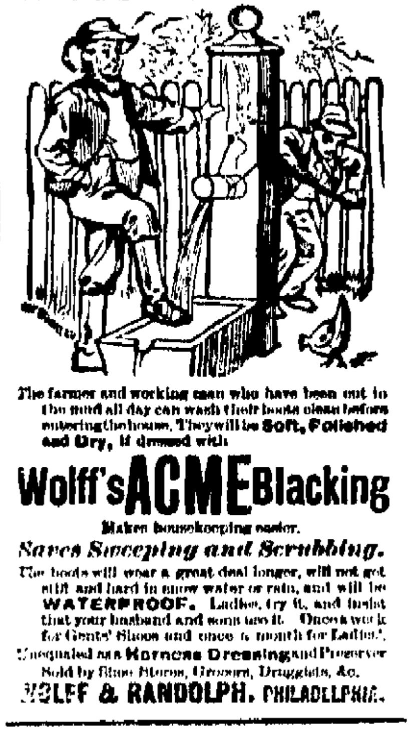
Why don't you try it, reader? It is sent out by a responsible house, and is exactly as represented. It costs but a dollar for a very large bottle. Try it once and you will never be so glad of anything in your life. Your druggist may not have it, but he will order it for you. Be sure it says New Style Pleasant Taste on carton and bottle before you take it. Try it, and you will feel happier than if you had found a gold mine, for it really is a mine—of health.

Free from alcohol and opium; composed of expensive herbs and roots, with a fine, delicate flavoring.

Send for a beautiful book free.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS
R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO.,
Cor. Washington & Charlton Sts.,
NEW YORK CITY.

A BOON to Housewives.



The farmer and working man who have been out in the mud all day can wash their boots clean before entering the house. They will be Soft, Polished and Dry, if dressed with

Wolff's ACME Blacking

Makes housekeeping easier.
Saves Sweeping and Scrubbing.

The boots will wear a great deal longer, will not get stiff and hard in snow water or rain, and will be WATERPROOF. Ladies, try it, and insist that your husband and sons use it. Once a week for Gents' Shoes and once a month for Ladies'. Unequaled as a Harness Dressing and Preserver. Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, Druggists, &c.
WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.

OUR

Advice to Everybody

who has a diseased Liver is to at once take proper means to cure it. The function the Liver is designed to perform, and on the regular execution of which depends not only the general health of the body, but the powers of the *Stomach, Bowels Brain*, and the whole nervous system, shows its vast and vital importance to human health.

NO HUMAN BEING

should run the risk for a single day of neglecting this important organ, but should promptly get a box or two of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, made by FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa., and take according to directions they will cure you promptly and permanently. Around each box is a wrapper giving full description of the symptoms of a diseased Liver. They can be had of druggists.
Beware of COUNTERFEITS made in St. Louis.☞
FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

[illegible]ORY POLISH FOR THE TEETH.
PERFUMES THE BREATH. ASK FOR IT.

HOXSIE'S CERTAIN CROUP CURE
IT STRIKES AT THE ROOT. POSITIVE SWIFT & SURE OF THE DISEASE
The greatest remedy in the world for all acute attacks to throat and lungs, for adults as well as children. Price. 50 cents.

LADIES
Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home, with
Peerless Dyes
They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package. 40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by L. H. FLOCKEN, or H. C. HOBERMAN & CO.

MEN ONLY. Cure for weakness, nervousness, lack of manly vigor, development, confidence, etc. BOOK FREE. Erie Med. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

FAST TRAINS OVER THE ERIE

—FOR—
Buffalo, New York, Boston, Saratoga, Albany and Other Eastern Cities.
The Only Road Running Solid Train to New York.
3 THROUGH TRAINS. 3
—WITH—
Pullman Palace Sleeping Coaches, Pullman Buffet Sleeping Coaches, Pullman Hotel Coaches, Parlor Cars and Elegant Day Coaches.

TIME TABLE ADOPTED Dec. 2, 1888.
☞Central Time, 28 minutes slower than Columbus Time.
Trains depart from Marion, O., as follows

WESTWARD.	DEPART.
No. 7, daily except Sunday,............	10.50 a.m.
No. 5, daily,......................	2.55 p.m.*
No. 37, Way, daily except Sunday,.....	8.20 a.m.
No. 3, daily,......................	11.05 p.m.

EASTWARD.	DEPART.
No. 12, daily,......................	5.20 a.m.
No. 6, daily except Sunday,...........	12.05 p.m.
No. 38, daily except Sunday,.........	3.30 p.m.
No. 8, daily,.......................	10.45 p.m.

Pullman Palace Coaches on all through trains.
E. B. THOMAS, Second Vice President.
L. P. FARMER, G. P. A., New York City.
W. C. RINERSON, A. G. P. A., Cleveland.
W. W. DUNNAVANT, Div. Pas. Ag't, Warren, O.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo R'y

TIME CARD.

Taking Effect Nov. 18th, 1888.
(Central Time.)

NORTH BOUND.

River Division.	No. 3. Daily except Sunday	No. 7. Daily except Sunday		
Lv. Pomeroy....	3.30pm	5.25am	......	......
" Gallipolis	4.21pm	1.57am	......	......
" McArthur Jc	5.58pm	12.05pm	......	......

Hocking Valley Division.	No. 1. Daily	No. 3. Daily		
Lv. Athens.....	[illegible]	6.05pm	......	......
" Logan......	8.15am	7.20pm	......	......
" Lancaster.	8.58am	8.3[illegible]pm	......	......
Ar. Columbus.	10.15am	9.25pm	......	......

Toledo Division.	No. 3. Daily.	No. 1. Daily		
Lv. Columbus..	7.00am	4.00pm	......	......
" Delaware....	7.53am	4.55pm	......	......
" Prospect...	8.17am	5.20pm	......	......
" MARION..	8.37am	5.41pm	......	......
" Up.S'nd'ky	9.15am	6.35pm	......	......
" Carey.......	9.35am	6.55pm	......	......
" Fostoria..	10.06am	7.25pm	......	......
Ar. Toledo....	11.25am	8.40pm	......	......

SOUTH BOUND.

Toledo Division	No. 2. Daily.	No. 4. Daily		
Lv. Toledo......	7.00am	5.00pm	......	......
" Fostoria...	8.23am	6.53pm	......	......
" Carey......	8.55am	7.24pm	......	......
" Up.S'nd'ky	9.15am	8.00pm	......	......
" MARION..	9.58am	8.40pm	......	......
" Prospect....	10.13am	9.00pm	......	......
" Delaware..	10.37am	9.24pm	......	......
Ar. Columbus.	11.30am	10.20pm	......	......

Hocking Valley Division.	No. 4. Daily	No. 2. Daily		
Lv. Columbus..	8.00am	4.00pm	......	......
" Lancaster.	9.18am	5.23pm	......	......
" Logan......	10.06am	6.26pm	......	......
Ar. Athens....	11.15am	7.30pm	......	......

River Division.	No. 4. Daily except Sunday	No. 8. Daily except Sunday		
Ar. McArthur Jc	12.05pm	9.22am	......	......
" Gallipolis..	1.41pm	1.55pm	......	......
" Pomeroy	2.32pm	3.00pm	......	......

NOTE ON RUNNING OF TRAINS.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4, Toledo division, will carry Monarch Parlor Car between Toledo and Columbus.

Direct connections made in Union Depot at Columbus for Newark, Zanesville, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia; also for Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville and all points South and Southwest.

☞Close connections at Toledo for Detroit and all points in Michigan and Canada.

H. J. FALKENBACH,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
Columbus, Ohio.
G. H. CARR, General Supt.

The CHICAGO and ATLANTIC RAILWAY
Continues to be the
MOST POPULAR LINE

Between all points East and West. Its trains are composed of the Finest Day Coaches and Palatial Pullman Sleeping Cars, and run over a smooth, well ballasted roadbed. No other line offers more complete facilities. Direct connections made in Union Depots, thus avoiding inconvenient transfers at unreasonable hours. The rates via this line are as

LOW as the LOWEST!

Ask for Tickets via the
CHICAGO AND ATLANTIC
And your journey will be one of Comfort and Pleasure.

TIME TABLE.

EASTWARD.

	No. 8.	No. 12.	No. 10.	No. 30.
Lv. Chicago	4.00pm	7.45pm	7.45am	......
" Englewood.	4.25pm	8.15pm	8.15am	4.35am
" Hammond..	4.57pm	8.45pm	8.45am	6.45am
" Crown Poi't	......	9.15pm	9.17am	8.45am
" Kouts	......	9.54pm	10.00am	10.25am
" No. Judson	......	10.20pm	10.31am	
" Rochester ..	7.00pm	11.17pm	11.40am	
" Akron	......	11.34pm	12.01pm	
" Bolivar.....	......	......	12.31pm	
Ar. Huntington	8.15pm	12.45am	1.15pm	
Lv. Huntington	8.25pm	12.50am	1.30pm	5.30am
" Kingsland..	......	......	2.00pm	6.50am
" Decatur	9.11pm	1.44am	2.30pm	8.25am
" Enterprise..	......	2.17am	3.02pm	9.38am
" Spencerv'le	......	2.41am	3.31pm	11.00am
" Lima	10.23pm	3.08am	4.02pm	1.00pm
" Preston	......	......	4.34pm	2.05pm
" Kenton.....	11.05pm	4.00am	5.03pm	4.23pm
Ar. Marion....	11.50pm	4.45am	6.00pm	6.40pm
" New York..	10.55pm	8.15am	......	......
" Boston....	6.00am	3.10pm	......	......

WESTWARD.

	No. 8.	No. 5.	No. 1.	No. 33.
Lv. Marion.....	12.55pm	1.53pm	8.00am	......
" Kenton......	1.35am	2.30pm	8.43am	6.15am
" Preston......	......	......	9.08am	7.55am
" Lima	2.18am	3.12pm	9.40am	9.40am
" Spencerv'le	......	......	10.05am	11.08pm
" Enterprise..	1.43am	......	10.34am	1.05pm
" Decatur	2.14am	4.25pm	11.08am	2.30pm
" Kingsland.	......	......	11.44am	3.40pm
Ar. Huntington	3.02am	5.10pm	12.15pm	6.00pm
Lv. Huntington	3.07am	5.15pm	12.40pm	4.45am
" Bolivar.....	......	......	1.09pm	6.05am
" Akron	......	......	1.37pm	7.00am
" Rochester...	4.27am	6.15pm	2.01pm	7.55am
" No. Judson.	5.24am	......	2.04pm	11.15am
" Kouts	......	......	3.34pm	12.30pm
" Crown Poi't	6.18am	......	4.15pm	2.06pm
" Hammond..	7.00am	8.30pm	4.57pm	4.57pm
" Englewood.	7.30am	9.00pm	5.35pm	6.18pm
Ar. Chicago ...	8.00am	9.30pm	6.05pm	......

☞Train 12 stops on signal only at North Judson, Akron and Enterprise, and train 3 stops on signal only at Enterprise.

H. THOMAS, Gen'l Manager
F. C. DONALD, Gen'l Pass. Agent

REDUCTION PRICES CONTINUE!

☞Our Reduction sale having proved very successful, we have concluded to continue the reduced prices until

FEBRUARY 10.

We have proven to our customers that an HONEST REDUCTION is being made in Marion, and they are convinced that money is made by buying goods now for Spring and Summer wear.

☞This cut includes everything in our stock, bought in bills of one dollar and upwards.

☞We are making special inducements in Muslins, also selling Cloaks and Winter Goods without regard to their original cost.

This sale will positively close February 10th.

Trash

FOR RENT.—Furnished rooms at No. 28 north East street. 31-tf

FOR RENT.—Rooms for rent furnished or unfurnished in Harding building. Inquire of Mrs. Scherff.

FOR SALE.—One-half acre of land belonging to Mrs. Shea, convenient to west Center street, situated between Lawyer Chase's and Mr. McLaughlin's property. 65m1

FOR SALE.—House and lot, centrally located. House containing 7 rooms in first-class condition. Will be sold on easy payments.
62w9 Geo. D. Copeland.

FOR RENT.—Furnished room on south Main street. Call on Mrs. Eva D. Bunker. Also two other rooms for rent after 1st of April. 72 1w

FOR SALE.—A full-blooded Jersey cow, fresh latter part of April; also canary bird and breeding cage. For sale cheap. Inquire of C. Leisenmayer.

FOR RENT.—Rooms in second story Fite block, suitable for offices or for residences. For particulars call on I. Fite. 74-tf

—J. N. Campbell, of Tully, was in the city today.

—Rev. B. F. Tullis, of Radnor, was in the city today.

—Bauer's grocery is headquarters for choice butter and eggs. 70-tf

—Low prices on York State apples by the barrel. Thew & Manz.

—Master Harry Fisher is able to get out again after six weeks' illness with whooping cough.

—Mrs. Dr. Martin and Mrs. Dr. Jones, of Nevada, are guests of the families of R. Cusick and Ed Malloy.

—Mrs. A. G. Crouse and children have gone to Westerville to remain over Sunday with Mrs. Crouse's parents.

—Miss Richardson has returned to her home in this city after nearly six months absence, spent in the East.

—Court convenes next Monday. It is hinted that several interesting matters will come before the grand jury.

—Jim Bonser is able to be out again after a very serious siege of the rheumatism. He is not yet able to work, however.

—All sizes and kinds of both hard and soft coals can be had at L. B. Gurley's, No. 16 north East street. Call on him. [52tf

—T. A. Carson has been fortunate enough to secure a pension of $8.00 per month, for gun shot wound that affects him considerably.

—There is an intimation that Ross & Hallinger, the Springfield contractors who are to build the Bennett and Fisher buildings, will permanently locate here.

—Aunt Ruth Geyer, a pioneer of the vicinity east of Caledonia, died this morning at a very advanced age. She was a generally known and dearly beloved old lady.

—The contract for building the new Bennett Building and also the new Fisher block was let Friday to Ross & Hullinger, of Springfield, Ohio. This is the firm that built the new east Marion school house.

Corner lot on east Center street, 72 feet **front. Owner** wants to sell before April **1st, low price.** CHASE & HUNTER.

—Best country and sugar-cured hams' breakfast bacon and chipped dried beef at Bauer's. 76tf

—George Hinds has resigned his position as night yard clerk at the C., H. V. and T., and will look up other employment.

—It is hardly necessary to remark that the small boy was in his glory today jumping on and off sleds. It is great fun for them, but a very dangerous practice.

—The Prospect Monitor says H. T. Van Fleet has opened a branch office in Kenton. We are not aware of the plan by which the Monitor got a scoop on this feature of Mr VanFleet's enterprise.

—J. N. is here again and the burdensome pressure which was almost overcoming our good people is already much lighter. Were it not for the occasional visits of this great philosopher the pressure would doubtless prove fatal.

—There is talk of the Campbell corner being built up three stories, and we have it that Mr. Kling favors tearing out the entire front and putting in a modern one. That would be an improvement that would improve, and the Campbell corner would be a fit companion for the elegant new Bennett corner.

—W. J. Myers left for the great West today with two prominent breeding horses which he intends of disposing off in that section. The horses are Prince Randolph and Young Prince, two excellent stallions that have been general favorites in this section, and many who know their worth regret to see them go.

—There continues to be considerable agitation regarding the new M. E. Church, not of a noisy, meaningless kind, but quiet, hopeful consideration. If it did not sound harshly we would say that one good Methodist talked of betting a "V" the other day that a new church would be under headway within one year.

—We have the rumor, almost sufficiently authentic to be a positive fact, that the Huber Company will build extensive new works this summer, at an expense of about $30,000. Whether they will go to the east or west end has not been determined, but it seems certainly determined that the company will build extensive new works.

—There are still on the pension rolls of the government over 800 men who served in the War of 1812. That war ended seventy-two years ago, and there were about 50,000 men who were recognized as having had a pensionable part in it. Taking those figures as a basis, a Boston newspaper man calculates that if the same proportion of the veterans of the war of 1861 survive for a like period, there will be as late as 1938 some 15,000 survivors.

—The Bensberg Opera Co. was greeted with as fine an audience as Marion can turn out Friday night, and the company doubtless reciprocated with as fine an operatic performance as its members could produce. Indeed the performance was excellent, yet a disappointment to many. It does not seem like the real opera when a piano is the only accompaniment, and when only four characters are represented. Many of the solos, duets and quartettes were very greatly enjoyed.

ASK to SEE

OUR

$2.00 RUGS!

D. YAKE.

TEACHERS EXAMINATION

The Questions Asked a Class of Twenty Applicants For Certificates Today.

ARITHMETIC.

The figures in brackets indicate the number of credits for a correct answer.

Define fraction. Improper fraction. [5]

Express in Arabic notation, five trillions, twenty billions, seven hundred and forty thousand. [5]

Multiply 17.8 plus 13.5 by seventy-five hundredths of .27. [5]

Find the cost of 3846 pounds of hay at $15 per ton. [5]

Find the greatest common divisor of 42, 112, 140 and 308 by factoring; the least common multiple of the same number by factoring. [15]

Make and solve a problem involving compound proportion. [15]

How long is the diagonal of a square field containing 40 acres. [15]

What is the cost of 75 scantlings, 2 in. by 4 in. and 16 ft. long, at $12 per M., board measure? [10]

The premium on a life insurance policy was $140 dollars, at 7½ per cent. What was the face of the policy? [5]

What is the rate per cent. per annum, when $324.61 in 2 yr. 7 mo. and 12 da. amount to $381.18? [10]

HISTORY.

Who is Vice President of the United States? Give the names of the President's Cabinet?

How many United States Representatives are there? How many from Ohio? Who are the State senators of Ohio? How are they elected?

For what are we indebted to Morse? Fulton? Arkwright? Goodyear? Howe? Whitney? Edison? Watt? and Franklin?

What permanent settlements were made within the present limits of the United States by English, French, Spanish and Dutch prior to the year 1621? Give date of each.

Write a short sketch of J. A. Garfield and Horace Greely.

GRAMMAR.

Parse emphasized words:

I yet beseech your majesty, THAT YOU MAKE KNOWN
It is no vicious blot or dishonored step
THAT HATH DEPRIVED me of your grace and favor;
But EVEN for WANT OF THAT, for which I am RICHER:
A still soliciting EYE and such a TONGUE
That I am glad I have not, though not TO HAVE it,
HATH LOST me in your liking.

GEOGRAPHY.

Bound Great Britain. Name the principal islands, seas, mountains, rivers, minerals and cities.

What is government? Explain the three functions of our government. What nations are following the United States in government?

What are earthquakes? Name the different kinds. Name the localities where most numerous. Name the uses of them.

Bound the United States. Give square miles. Name the principal capes, gulfs, mountains, plains, lakes, rivers, minerals and cities.

What action has recently been taken concerning the Panama Canal? What nation has commenced it? Who was the principal manager? Name the advantages of this canal.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

The figures in brackets indicate the number of credits for correct answers.

Locate the following: Patella, ulna, sacrum, sternum, occipital bone. [5]

Mention three uses of muscles. [5]

Name the organs of mastication and deglutition. [5]

What difference is there in the structure in the arteries and veins? [10]

Mention two kind of nerve tissue. Which is more abundant? [10]

Name the parts of the eye. [10]

Why is bathing important to health? [15]

Define food. [15]

What properties does oat meal possess as a food? [15]

Mention two desirable qualities in clothing. [10]

An Upper Sandusky Air Castle.

[Upper Sandusky Chief.]

It is rumored that a member of the Huber Engine works, of Marion, is in the city today looking up the town with a possible view to moving their shops or establishing a branch factory here, if enough inducements are offered. The gentleman is here, but the reason of his presence is only conjectured. Upper Sandusky would, however, do a mighty handsome thing to secure this plant.

Notice of Election.

The members of the Marion Art Club are hereby notified that a meeting of the Club will be held at the residence of Mrs. J. F. McNeal on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock for the election of officers for the ensuing year. All members will please attend.

By order of the club.

Mrs. J. F. McNeal, Pres.

3-PLY CARPETS!

Three Ply Carpets are rapidly gaining in favor. The styles and patterns are beautiful. The colors are entirely different from the two plies, the Brussels effect making them especially desirable. At the low prices at which we are selling them they are very cheap carpets.

WARNER & EDWARDS

The Merchant's Carnival.

The Merchants Carnival is bound to be an enjoyable, interesting and instructive entertainment. The originality and engenuity which will be displayed in the characterizations, by way of advertisement, will be well worth seeing. Dry goods, groceries, book, hardware, drug, millinery, jewelry, shoe, china and crockery and gentlemen's furnishing stores, newspaper and express offices, photograph galleries, barber shops, laundries, in short everything that can be will be represented. About fifty ladies will take part in the grand march. Then there are to be other attractions along with the carnival. The first evening, Thursday Feb. 14, will be given an Aesthetic Concert, the first ever given in Marion. The costumes are to be imported for the occasion and are said to surpass anything artistically ever brought to our city. The music, also, will be new here, as there is a special arrangement for this concert. The second evening, Friday, Feb. 15, there is to be an old fashioned spelling match, and from what can be learned of the arrangements it promises to be simply immense. The school master, judges, captains, etc., are gentlemen who are equal to making the occasion one never to be forgotten in the annals of the town. The prize to the person who spells down the school is to be an unabridged dictionary. The privilege of entering the contest is extended to every one. Admission only twenty-five cents. No extra charge to enter the spelling contest. Everybody invited. Tickets on sale at Tristram & Young's. Doors open at seven o'clock. Grand march begins at eight o'clock. Don't forget the date, Thursday and Friday evenings, February 14th and 15th.

Something Practical.

The bill introduced in the Ohio House the other day, by Mr. Strecker provides for the securing of homes in private families for the children who may be placed in Children's Homes. It provides that it shall be the duty of the Trustees of each and every Children's Home in the State to appoint a competent person as visiting agent, whose duty it shall be to seek places for such children wherever suitable homes can be found in private families, where they will be properly educated, trained and cared for. Said agent shall visit each child so placed at least once a year, when practicable, and shall report from time to time to the Trustee the condition of each child, and brutal or ill-treatment of same, or failure to provide suitable food, clothing or facilities of such child in the family where placed. Said agent shall perform his duties under the direction of the Trustees and Superintendent of the Children's Home for which they may be appointed, and he may be assigned such other duties not consistent with his regular employment, as the Trustees may prescribe, and his appointment shall be for one year, or until his successor be appointed, and he shall receive such reasonable compensation for his services as the said Trustees may provide. The bill also provides that in cases where two or more counties have united in the construction of a home, a visiting agent may be employed as above indicated.

Died.

KEENER.—May, youngest daughter of Emory E. and Virginia T. Keener, was born Aug. 11th, 1885, died Feb. 8th, 1889, aged 3 years, 5 months and 28 days.

The funeral will take place from the U. B. Church, on south West street, Sunday, Feb. 10th, at 11 o'clock a. m., conducted by Rev. J. L. Hensley.

Christian Church.

There will be services at the Christian church this evening. Sermon at 7:30 o'clock p. m.; text John 3d, chapter, 8th verse, "The wind bloweth where it listeth etc." All are invited. Service tomorrow at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. W. L. Neal, Pastor.

Called Meeting.

The W. R. C. and G. A. R. of Cooper Post will hold a joint meeting in G. A. R. Hall Wednesday evening, February 13th at 7 o'clock p. m., sharp. Important business. Full attendance is requested.

By order of W. R. C.

Cotton Mill Burned.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 9.—The Riverdale cotton mill at North Bridge, owned and operated by the Paul Whitin Manufacturing company, caught fire at 6 o'clock this morning, and despite the efforts of the firemen, aided by the "sprinklers" in the building, the mill was a total loss.

Canada's Indebtedness.

The apathy of public opinion in Canada just now is one of the many ominous signs on the horizon. Take our debt. Throwing out the worthless assets, we owe at the present time about $[illegible] or $50 per head on the population. This is a larger burden than that borne by the Americans, who are a richer people, even including their state debts; moreover, while their federal debt is being rapidly diminished, ours is increasing by leaps and bounds. Nevertheless, the average citizen does not appear to be in the least disturbed.—Toronto Mail.

In hot weather the less people have to do with veal, however good, the healthier they will be.

Family Life of Wageworkers.

In the cities and in the large manufacturing villages great numbers of laborers of both sexes—more than half of them young women—are gathered together. Many of them come from the country; the growth of the cities at the expense of the country consists largely in the removal of the young men and women from the farm to the cities and the factory towns, where they find employment in the mills and the shops. Here they are thrown together rather rudely in their work; the boarding houses, where most of them spend their nights and their Sundays, afford them none of the restraints of a home; their evenings are wont to find them on the street and in cheap places of amusement. The wages of these operatives, especially of the females, are as a general rule very small. In a table showing the wages paid in forty-four different mills in Massachusetts and Rhode Island I find that the average wages paid to women was $6.10 per week, and to female children $3.41. I am sure that the average weekly earnings of females over 15 years of age in our factories, box shops, button shops, brass works and so forth would be less than $5. Out of this those who do not live at home must pay for board and room, washing and clothing. What a pinching life this must be can be easily imagined. In the same communities where these girls are employed are numbers of young men of their own social grade and grades a little higher, to whom marriage and the possession of a home seem, in the present state of society, a distant and not always a desirable prospect.

Such are the conditions—the herding together of operatives, male and female, in places remote from their homes, with low wages and strong temptations. The moral fruits of such an exposure are not likely to promote the founding of permanent families; the character and habits developed in such environment are not the best outfit for happy wedlock. Another feature of the life we are considering is its lack of permanence. Owing to strikes, failures, changes of business, operatives are continually flitting from one place to another. Such instability of life discourages the forming of families, and often results in scattering those that are formed. I am convinced that it is to the industrial conditions which I have now in an adequate way outlined that much of the neglect and deterioration of family life is due. There are manufacturing communities in which these evils have been largely overcome, through the intelligence and good will of the employers of labor. They may be overcome everywhere.—Work and Wages.

Fifteenth Century Poison Makers.

The number of poison makers must have been considerable. We came across "Quelli dal venen," who lived on the Lago di Garda; the famous poison brewers, Peter Paul, of Padua; Master John and Master Nichele, of Vicenza, and "Nostro fidel Vilandrino," custodian of the garden of simples at Padua. The poisons which these masters made were of two kinds—slow poisons ("Veneni a tempo") and rapid poisons, and the manner of administering them was various. The method most frequently in use was either poisoned meat or poisoned drink, and we have seen proof made of the "Venenum edibile" and of the "Venenum potabile" upon two pigs in the presence of the Ten. There were other modes of poisoning, however, though they were less commonly adopted. We find instances of that favorite Indian receipt, pounded diamond. Again in the year 1555, the French ambassador relates to the college an attempt on the life of the king of France by means of poisoned seals, which had effectually killed three slaves on whom they had first been tried. And in 1499 Caterina Sforza, mistress of Forli, which city Cesare Borgia threatened to take from her, attempted to poison Alexander VI by means of credentials which her ambassador brought to his holiness wrapped in scarlet cloth and placed inside a hollow cane that they may not kill the bearers.

These are cases of poisoning by touch. We hear also of proposals to poison by smell; of little balls to be dropped on a fire, and presently they will kill all who are in the room. Nothing strikes us as stranger about these poisons than their inefficacy. In the year 1514 we find Vilandrino, one of the most famous masters in his day, sent for and told that, as the fire at the palace had destroyed the poison, cupboard and its receipts, he must furnish some two or three more, and must send in the receipts along with his new poisons. Vilandrino produced a poisoned water; but when this came to be tried on a certain Mustafa, he was none the worse for it. The Ten ordered a second dose; and after waiting eight days with no more satisfactory results they conclude in disgust that Vilandrino's water is worth nothing, and send him back to Padua.—Edinburgh Review.

A Bloodless Man.

Otto Schreiber, a corporal in the German army, apparently has no blood. Knives and daggers can be run through his body without harming him in the least. A committee of distinguished surgeons say they cannot explain the miracle. Schreiber will exhibit himself in Berlin, London, Paris and America when his time in the army is out.—Boston Transcript.

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